THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON!

Enemy Have Attacked the Fortifications Around the City.

SKIRMISHING SINCE DAYLIGHT.

CAPITAL IN IMMINENT DANGER.

We have reliable intelligence from Washington that last night about fifteen to twenty thousand Rebels encamped around Silver Springs, and at daylight advanced on Washington! Skirmishing commenced before daybreak!

The enemy advanced upon the works out Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, and at 11 o'clock were preparing in full view to carry the works by assault.

At 11:30 heavy firing was heard in the city, and the supposition is that an assault had been made.

Urgent appeals have been sent for men—in companies or regiments.

Our capital is in imminent peril.

THE BUGLE CRY IN CHESTER COUNTY

The Old 175th Pennsylvania in the Field.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WEST CHESTER, July 12, A. M.—Colonel Frank Hooton, seconded by the Vigilance Committee, is endeavoring to rally the old 175th (a nine months regiment).

Men singly, in squads, companies, or battalions, should report promptly to Colonel Hooton, at West Chester. There are men enough who can and should rally to fill up the regiment in twenty-four hours. The credit of old West Chester is at stake.

Delaware County in Motion!

The following despatch has just been received from the Hon. John M. Broomall, dated Media, July 12, 10 A. M.:—

"The quota of Delaware county will be filled to-day."

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Our city is still in a ferment of excitement. All business is suspended, except that connected with military operations. The street corners are crowded with anxious groups.

Among the private residences visited by the Rebels is the splendid mansion of George C. Treasbury, Esq., formerly of the Girard House, Philadelphia, and Willard's, Washington. They here helped themselves to whatever they took a fancy to, and stole a fine blooded horse from his stable.

Communication Reopened with Baltimore.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 12.—A construction train left this morning to repair the railroad and telegraph lines of the American Telegraph Company.

Communication with Baltimore will probably be fully re-established by evening.

The balance of the passengers who were in the trains captured yesterday, consisting of ladies and children, arrived at Perryville this morning on a steamer, and have left by a train for Philadelphia.

REBEL CAVALRY REPORTED AT BELAIR, MD.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 12 11 A. M.—Parties from Belair, sixteen miles from this place, report a force of Rebel cavalry 1000 strong at that point.

Last evening a farmer, named Hall, shot a Rebel in retaliation for burning his house and destroying other property.

There is no doubt of the immediate necessity of heavy reinforcements for Washington.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRANKLIN NOT CAPTURED.

PERRYVILLE, July 12.—Passengers who came through last night state that the reported capture of Major-General Franklin was incorrect.

The mistake arose out of the resemblance of one of the passengers to the General. This statement is confirmed by Major William Leon, of General Wallace's staff.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

ALL QUIET AT PETERSBURG

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 11, P. M.—The *Star* says that the arrival of the mail boat from City Point on Sunday morning brings no special news from General Grant's army, excepting the usual artillery firing in front of our lines.

GUERILLA WAR ON THE FRONTIER.

Rebels Capture Parkville, Kansas.

The following telegraph will explain itself:—

"WYANDOTTE, July 7, 7:10 P. M.—To Brigadier-General Drake, K. S. M.—A messenger just arrived from Parkville reports it captured by a large force of bushwhackers this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

"One man of Company F, 16th Kansas Cavalry, was killed. Number of citizens killed and missing, among the number Colonel Parks. They want the steamer *Emilie*.

"M. C. LARY, Capt. Co. A., K. S. M."

On the receipt thereof, General Drake telegraphed to General Curtis to go to Parkville in force. This is the right way. The guerillas must be met at every point, and met promptly.

THE DANISH WAR.

Capture of Alsen Confirmed.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamship *Kedar*, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., has arrived. The Prussians have captured Alsen Island after some fighting. The Danes lost several guns, and embarked in haste.

The balance of the news has been anticipated.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—The Olive Street Hotel, formerly the Mansion House, kept by Bucknell & Johnson, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The loss has not been ascertained.

Until further orders, no steamboat will be allowed to ascend the Missouri river above Jefferson City, without sufficient arms and ammunition, etc., and a crew competent to defend her against the guerillas now marauding the counties along that stream.

REBEL INVASION.

GILMOR'S GUERILLAS AT WORK.

A MOVEMENT ON THE PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD BRIDGES.

From the Baltimore American of Monday evening, July 11.

Our city is very quiet this morning, though the work of strengthening our defenses is progressing with considerable zeal. All fear of the near approach of a Rebel army has disappeared, though squads of Rebel cavalry are prowling around, and committing depredations within three or four miles of the city. We hear of their operations at Reisterstown, Towsontown, and as far eastward as the Belair road, which would indicate an intention to attempt the destruction of some of the bridges on the Philadelphia Railroad. A large force of cavalry was reported to be moving in that direction yesterday.

We learn it is the intention of the military authorities to levy on the Rebel property holders of Baltimore county the full amount of damage done to the property of loyal men in that county.

Governor Bradford's House Burned.

We regret to learn that the Rebel guerillas, under Harry Gilmor, numbering some dozen, surrounded the country mansion of Governor Bradford on Charles street avenue, on daylight this morning, about four miles from the city, and ordered Mrs. Bradford and her family to vacate the premises. They allowed them to remove some few household valuables, and at 8 o'clock this morning fired the premises.

They had previously arrested all the citizens in the neighborhood, including Captain William J. Bryson and John Clarke, Esq., whom they kept under custody until the flames were well under way. Captain Bryson, as soon as released, went to work with other citizens to save as much of the furniture and effects as could be secured. Nearly all the private papers and valuables of the Governor were destroyed, including his library.

They took one horse out of Mr. Presbury's stables, about four miles out on the Charles street avenue, and are also understood to have carried off many valuable horses from the neighborhood.

The residence of the Governor was one of the most extensive and elegant establishments in the vicinity of the city.

The Governor came to town on Sunday evening, and thus saved himself from being carried off as a prisoner, as well as his carriage and two valuable horses. He has sent out this morning to bring his family to the city.

We learn that they treated the Governor's family with great respect, and plead the usages of war, and the destruction by General Hunter of the private residence of the Governor of Virginia, as the cause of the act.

Statement of Captain Bryson.

Captain Bryson states that he was coming in on the Charles street avenue this morning, at eight o'clock, when he met a cavalryman, and supposed him to be a Union scout. He hailed him and asked him if the Rebels were about, and he replied, "Yes; you damned Yankees will find out that we are pretty soon." The cavalryman refused to allow him to go back or forward. He sat down on the grass, and was then told that they were about burning the Governor's house.

Immediately after he heard the women and children screaming at the house, and he begged the man to allow him to go up to their assistance. He assented to this, and proceeded towards the house, and was stopped by a Rebel officer; but on explaining that he had been allowed by the pickets on the road to come to their assistance was allowed to pass on. He was joined by Major Lilly, Samuel Landstreet, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Parker from the city, and they succeeded in saving some few articles of furniture.

Mrs. Bradford informed him that they had set fire to all the beds in the house and the library simultaneously; and that, though she appealed to them to allow her to save the Governor's private papers, they would not listen to her. They showed her a written order from Bradley T. Johnson to burn the house and all it contained, in retaliation for the burning of the house of Governor Letcher by the troops under General Hunter.

The whole party consisted of but a Lieutenant and twelve men. They had also set fire to the barn, but it was extinguished before the flames got under headway.

Visit to Ishmael Day.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived this morning from Hartford county, that the Rebels last night, two hundred and forty strong, stopped on the farm of Joshua Price in Long Green Valley. They were under the command of Harry Gilmor, and one of Mr. Price's sons was one of the party. At 5 o'clock this morning they crossed the Belair road, thirteen miles from the city, and moved in the direction of the Philadelphia Railroad.

After they closed the road about ten more stragglers arrived and followed on after them. A short distance from the turnpike is the residence of the venerable Ishmael Day, so well known in the county for unswerving loyalty. Over his gate he had erected the Union flag, which attracted a party of the raiders to his house. They ordered him to take down the flag, and he replied:—"Gentlemen, you may take my horses and my cattle, or burn my house to the ground, but I will shoot any man that touches that flag."

On this, one of the Rebels approached to take down the flag, when the old man fired at and wounded him. What ensued is not known, further than that the house of Mr. Day was seen from a distance in flames, and the old man could not be found after the Rebels had left.

P. S.—We learn that Mr. Day made good his escape after shooting the Rebel, but his whereabouts is not known. They fired three shots at him, and burned his barn.

Burning of F. S. Corkran's House.

We learn that a gentleman who arrived about noon, from the vicinity of Lutherville, confirms the report that the dwelling of F. S. Corkran, Naval Agent, was destroyed this morning, it is supposed, by the same party who burned the Governor's house. We have no particulars of the fire, further than the testimony of those who saw it burning at a distance. It was also thought that the houses of some other persons holding official position, in the neighborhood, would also be destroyed.

Cutting the Telegraph.

The American Telegraph Company, as well as the Independent line and the People's line, have telegraphic wires running on the Belair road and the Philadelphia turnpike. All of these wires were cut at an early hour this morning, but up to 12 o'clock the wires on the line of the railroad were still in operation, indicating that the raiders had not yet reached the point of the track for which they were moving, which would probably be Stemmer's Run, where they may endeavor to destroy the bridge. They were but eight miles from the line of the road, to the number of two hundred and fifty, under Harry Gilmor, at 6 o'clock this morning.

P. S.—At quarter past twelve o'clock all the wires on the railroad line suddenly ceased to vibrate, and all telegraphic communication between Baltimore and Philadelphia was brought to a sudden stop. At that hour the raiders reached the track of the road, and it is feared they have possession of the Gunpowder bridge.

We also just learn that the gunboats previously stationed there and at Bush river had been withdrawn, and that the order for their return was promulgated until this morning.

The train on the Philadelphia road that left at 9:50 this morning having ascertained that a guerilla force was on the road in advance of them, returned to the city.

Safety of General Tyler.

We are gratified to learn that General Tyler, who was supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy at the Monocacy battle, succeeded in eluding the enemy, and arrived last evening at Ellicott's Mills.

Ashland Iron Works.

We are informed that the report published in the morning papers of the burning of the Ashland Iron Works, on the Northern Central Railway, is incorrect.

The Murder at Middletown.

Joshua Carrick, Esq., who was murdered at his residence in Middletown, on Wednesday last, by the Rebels, for refusing to deliver his horses into the hands of the Rebel robbers, was a gentleman very much respected and esteemed by the community at large. He served a long time as Justice of the Peace, and was repeatedly elected Mayor of the town.

THE "FLORIDA" AGAIN!

NEW YORK, July 12—2 A. M.—The British schooner *Lime* has just arrived here with the passengers of the steamship *Electric Spark*, hence on Saturday last for New Orleans, which was captured on the 13th (Sunday), at 2 P. M., about sixty miles south of Cape Hatteras, by the pirate *Florida*.

At the time of the sailing of the *Lime*, the mails and freight of the *Electric Spark* were being transferred to the *Florida*, preparatory to burning her.

[The Clerk of the *Electric Spark* is Mr. Lewis Hibberd, son of Alderman Hibberd, of Philadelphia.]

THIRD EDITION.

FROM BALTIMORE.

REBELS MASSING THEIR FORCES.

MAJOR-GEN. FRANKLIN A PRISONER.

ALL QUIET AROUND THE CITY.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Everything is quiet around the city. Last night a force of Rebels passed through Towsontown, on the way to join the main force. They had with them Major-General Franklin and staff, captured on the Philadelphia railroad on Monday.

Only one bridge, that over the Gunpowder, was burned on the Philadelphia road.

Business is at a stand still, nearly all the outlets from the city being closed.

FROM HAVRE-DE-GRACE—THE REBEL FORCE NEAR CONEWINGO BRIDGE.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 12.—It is apprehended that a Rebel force is in the vicinity of Conewingo bridge, ten miles north of Havre-de-Grace, on the Susquehanna river. The bridge will no doubt be fired if the Rebels make any demonstration.

FROM HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 12, 7 A. M.—After closing my despatches last night at Perryville, I crossed over to this side of the river, finding there was a strong guard here, and no Rebels supposed to be in the vicinity. The Bush river bridge was saved by the timely arrival of the gunboat *Fuchsia*, Acting Master Street, who reached a point commanding the bridge about noon. The enemy shortly after appeared in sight on the hills, but retired on coming in range.

General Franklin was on the train in citizen's dress, but was pointed out to General Gilmor by a Baltimore lady on the train, and he was taken prisoner.

The road is now reported entirely clear, and I start for Baltimore immediately.

THE CAPTURE OF GENERAL FRANKLIN AGAIN ASSERTED.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 12, noon.—In reference to the capture of General Franklin, it is now asserted that the Rebel General Gilmor recognized him, and politely requested him to leave the car. He then placed the General in a buggy under guard.

Arrival of the "Etna."

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer *Etna* has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 30th, which have been anticipated.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

British Repulse in New Zealand—Late from Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Advices from New Zealand to May 10 mention another repulse of the British in an attack upon the natives. One hundred British were killed and wounded, including several prominent officers. In another engagement the natives were worsted.

Sandwich Island dates to June 13 state that the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention was progressing. The Convention will forbid the importation of coolies.

Advices from Acapulco June 29, say that the French garrison is on the best terms with the citizens in the vicinity, but all communication with the interior is cut off. Manzanilla remains blockaded to all but European vessels. A French frigate had left to take possession of Galaza.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted a section favorable to a National Currency.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The Revenue Law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has promulgated the following, explanatory of the new revenue law, which goes into effect on the 1st of August next:—

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if issued after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot be afterwards effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz:—summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which cases these, as the original processes, severally require stamps.

Writs of *scire facias* are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit taken before a justice of the peace, notary public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of $200, or any fractional part thereof of the amount secured by the mortgage at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of 50 cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law may be affixed and cancelled by any one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers; such stamp duty being the highest rate required by such instruments or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made on the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

Medical Affairs.

Medical directors of armies in the field have been authorized by the War Department to employ as acting staff surgeons regimental staff surgeons of two years' experience, who are especially recommended by their Medical Directors and whose term of service has expired. The rate of compensation will be the same as the pay and emoluments of regimental surgeons, with the use of one public horse and equipments, and forage for the same.

National Banks.

The following National Banks have been established since the 2d of July:—

Merchants' National Bank of Boston Mass., capital $500,000
City National Bank of Worcester, Mass., capital..... 200,000
First National Bank of Decatur, Ill..... 50,000
First National Bank of Pittston, Pa..... 150,000

The total number of National Banks that have been established up to July 9 is 178.

The following National Banks have been designated as depositories of public moneys:—Second of Baltimore, Md.; First of Franklin, Pa., and First of Dorchester, Mass.

—Beautiful singing is heard in Swedish churches, for the nation is very musical. The service is the same as in Denmark, a Lutheran form of worship, and the metrical psalms are similar to the Danish.

EXTRA!

FOURTH EDITION.

LATEST VIA HARRISBURG.

SIGEL OCCUPIES FREDERICK

GEN. SULLIVAN AT MARTINSBURG.

ALL QUIET ON NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD TO-DAY.

REBELS EAST OF FREDERICK IN FORCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 12—P. M.—Our forces under Sigel have occupied Frederick city this morning. Our forces at Harper's Ferry are in communication with General Sullivan at Martinsburg, and will act in conjunction. There is a rumor here that a portion of the Rebels have recrossed the Potomac below Harper's Ferry.

A gentleman from Frederick City, now in town, who has been in consultation at headquarters, says he counted the enemy as they passed through Fredericksburg, and they numbered thirty-eight thousand infantry, with one hundred and forty pieces of artillery.

A portion of this force was to have met A. P. Hill, at Leetown, with reinforcements. This is reliable.

All quiet on the Northern Central Railroad. There are no Rebels on the line, which is being repaired as fast as possible. Baltimore and Washington are still threatened by a large force.

BURNING OF A CHURCH.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 12.—The Orthodox Church in this place was struck by lightning last night and entirely destroyed. The loss on the building is nearly $22,000, and on the organ, $3000.

TRAIN FOR BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

THE EXCITEMENT AT BALTIMORE MAGNIFIED.

The departure of the noon train for Baltimore to-day was postponed until half past two o'clock P. M.

A large number of passengers were congregated at the depot this morning, waiting transit to Baltimore and Washington. The 2½ o'clock train will be run as far as Perryville, from which point passengers will reach Baltimore by boat.

We have authority for stating that the utmost quiet prevails in Baltimore, and the "scare" of the citizens of that place has been chiefly manufactured at the North.

Among the passengers who will leave for Washington in the afternoon train is Mr. Leonard Grover, proprietor of theatres in Washington and this city, and Mr. Hess, his business agent.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 11—11 P. M.—The excitement in the city has been increased by the Rebel operations around the city to-day.

The Gunpowder bridge was destroyed by a burning train which the Rebels ran upon it, its approaches being guarded by a force lying in the river. The train which they used to accomplish their purpose they had previously captured, being the regular 9:50 passenger train from Baltimore. The passengers were turned out and robbed, and their trunks plundered.

We have accounts of the stealing of horses and the plunder of stores all through Baltimore county.

The Turnpike bridge over the Gunpowder has also been destroyed.

Fears are entertained that a number of the mills, factories and foundries around the city will be destroyed to-night.

As far as ascertained, the whole cavalry force in Baltimore county which has done all this mischief does not exceed eight hundred, under the command of the noted HARRY GILMORE.

The defenses of the city are being strengthened and manned by the citizens in large numbers.

The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose, and ready to leave at a moment's notice.

The city is full of rumors to-night of attacks on our pickets around the city, and it is reported that Ellicott's Mills are in their possession, but we cannot sustain the truth of the report.

In the attack on the train at Magnolia this morning, ABRAHAM WARD, the fireman, was the only person killed. The Rebels captured some prisoners, but the most of them escaped to Baltimore. Both conductors escaped.

Only a portion of Gunpowder bridge was destroyed, according to the latest accounts.

Two United States gun-boats are in the Susquehanna, opposite Havre de Grace.

General Ord in Command at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 11—Evening.—The news from Washington is alarming. The *Star* says:—The skirmishing on the Rockville road had commenced at an early hour this forenoon and was continued by the advance of the Rebels to a point about four miles west of Tenallytown. Here their progress on that road stopped and they disappeared in some other direction. Subsequently we hear of them skirmishing, about noon, on and about the Seventh street turnpike, near the Cagett farm and the residence of F. P. Blair, Esq.

It is reported to-day that the Rebels have burned the residence of Mr. Blair. There were eight hundred infantry only in the force that caused at Rockville last night, though panic-stricken refugees arriving to-day from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry report them crossing south at that point yesterday and to-day, in large numbers, some saying 12,000 strong, and others 20,000.

BRECKINRIDGE is believed to be in command of their advance in this direction, and JUBAL EARLY commands their cavalry, now hovering around our fortifications. All was quiet in front of our picket lines, upon what is known as the river road, that is the road skirting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, above Georgetown.

Up to noon to-day, the *Star* says, the number and purposes of the Rebel invading force are continually conflicting. We give elsewhere the opinion entertained by many around us, that the Rebel force is not of weight sufficient to undertake a serious attack upon the fortifications of Washington, and that it is not their purpose to do so. For ourselves, we have just received the following from a source of great intelligence and reliability, and one that has on repeated occasions had the earliest and most accurate information of Rebel movements in Virginia:—

The information received from this quarter is as follows:—

The Rebel army of invasion marched down the Valley 45,000 strong, including 8000 cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-General JUBAL EARLY and Lieutenant-Generals BUCKINRIDGE, RANSOM, BRADEN and MCCAUSLAND.

LONGSTREET was at Gordonsville on Saturday last with additional forces, to join the Rebel army of invasion—and the purpose of that army was an attempt at the capture of Washington by a surprise.

Colored Troops for One Hundred Days.

HARRISBURG, July 12.—The following circular was issued from headquarters this morning:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SUSQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, July 12.—Colored troops will be accepted by companies under the late calls of the Governor of Pennsylvania for one hundred days men, and will be organized into regiments when a sufficient number can be got together.

By order of Major-General Couch.

JOHN A. SCHULTZE, A. A. G.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

Departure of Militia Regiments.

Active preparations were being made yesterday for the departure of the eight regiments of the 1st Division N. Y. S. N. G., detailed by General Sandford for immediate duty in Washington. The different headquarters of the regiments presented an animated and exciting appearance, and the important measures taken for their departure on the statement of one or two newspapers that the militiamen would rebel against leaving the State, false.

It is quite the contrary with them. Speedy exertions, manifest willingness, and anxious feeling to help repel the Rebel raid, were observed in all their movements. The order for their departure was issued on Saturday, and it is certain that the whole eight regiments will be in the field before the close of this week. The first to leave will be the 84th. It will form line on Broadway at 4 P. M. to day, and depart 800 strong, in the 6 o'clock train for Baltimore, if communication is open between here and that city. The field and staff officers of the regiment are:—

Colonel, Frederick A. Conkling; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry R. Duryee; Major, Timothy Darcy; Surgeon, James Nichols; Chaplain, the Rev. O. S. Michell; Adjutant, Leonard C. R. Mitchell; Quartermaster, Lieutenant George F. Dyer.

The 84th Regiment served with credit in Maryland, a year ago last month, during the Rebel raid. The 4th Regiment, light artillery, has also seen service. They will meet on Wednesday and be mustered into the national service, and will depart with over 600 men and a new and splendid field battery, at 10 A. M. on the following day (Thursday) from their armory, corner of White and Elm streets. The field and staff are:—

Colonel, Daniel W. Taller; Lieutenant-Colonel, John S. Diehl; Surgeon, Furman; Assistant-Surgeon, Geo. A. Bensch; Adjutant, Lehnhi; Quartermaster, F. Mahlstadt; Chaplain, Rev. Kuehner; Lemoyne.

The 6th and the 11th Regiments, Colonels Mason and Maloboff, will depart on Friday. The 23d Regiment, Colonel Chambers, will march on Thursday with from four hundred to five hundred men. The 96th, Colonel John O'Mahoney, will leave on Thursday or Friday with five hundred men. This regiment has opened a new armory at Nos. 139 and 141 Crosby street. The 95th and 96th Regiments will leave on Saturday. The following is the regimental order of the 95th:—

HEADQUARTERS 95TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, July 11, 1864.—GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—Pursuant to Division and Brigade Order, this Regiment is detailed for duty in the field.

Commanders of Companies will immediately make the necessary preparations to fill their Companies by volunteering, and report the same to the Colonel at head quarters.

By order, COLONEL S. H. FINCKNEY, Commanding.
JOHN I. COCHRIS, Adjutant.

Every able member of those regiments ordered off will go with their respective commands or furnish substitutes. Those regiments are to serve for thirty days, or probably longer. General Duryea has assigned the 28th and 56th Regiments for service for one hundred days. An extract from Governor Seymour's proclamation for calling out troops is subjoined:—

"It is my duty to carry out the law of the State providing for the enrolment of the militia, the organization of the National Guard, and for the public defense.

"In pursuance of the provisions of said act I do, therefore call upon the Commanders of the several divisions, districts in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Brigades to accept sufficient volunteers, should the same offer within ten days, to raise their several companies and maintain the same at the maximum number provided by law; and if sufficient shall not offer, then a sufficient number shall be drawn from the Reserve Militia of said districts under the enrolment made pursuant to the laws of this State and when enrolment Commandants will complete without delay."

Many of the regiments of the 1st Division have not been ordered away, but still remain in this city, the following among the numbers: the 1st and 3d Cavalry Regiments, the 5th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 22d, 37th, and 71st Infantry Regiments.

The Mayor to Major-General Sandford.

It will be seen from the following that Mayor Gunther apprehends trouble in the city should our militia force be materially reduced.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 11, 1864.—Major-General Charles W. Sandford—Sir.—In these times of peril and hazard and peril, enlightened self-interest is unchallenged the synonym of patriotism. The paramount duty of all those in authority, whether civil or military, is to carefully guard the lives and property of their own fellow-citizens. Here in New York, the great centre of commerce and wealth, it is a consideration of the first importance, not only to ourselves, but to the general public weal, that we should not, by any action of our own, place those great interests in jeopardy by withdrawing our legitimate military protection.

This protection, in case of riot or popular outbreak, is especially reposed in our organized city regiments. I entertain grave apprehensions that their withdrawal from the city at a time when the depreciation of our currency is bearing heavily on the mass of our population might tempt the lawless and evil-disposed to avail themselves of what would seem to them a favorable opportunity for arson and pillage. In such an event, which, in my judgment, I regret to say, may not be considered improbable, I fear that our excellent and powerful police would prove inadequate to our protection in the absence of the military.

I, therefore, most earnestly protest against any material reduction, at this period, of our State and well-performed military force, especially when ample supplies of troops can be furnished to meet any emergency from points where no danger can be apprehended of the character above alluded to, and to which the City of New York is so peculiarly exposed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. CODFREY GUNTHER.

THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Seymour was expected in town late last night, and has probably arrived before this. He comes here to give his aid in forwarding the militia to the field.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 79. Noon, 91. One P. M., 92½. Wind, North.

THE REBEL RAID EXCITEMENT ABOUT TOWN.—The excitement throughout the city was equally as great, if not more so, than during the Rebel raid in Pennsylvania about one year ago. Chestnut street and Third was thronged with people, and large crowds, as usual, gathered around the newspaper offices. Recruiting took a start, and was very brisk, hundreds of names being enrolled. Bands of music, on foot and in large omnibuses, paraded the streets, performing soul-stirring airs.

The Committee on Defense and Protection were again in session this morning, in Select Council Chamber. They agreed to furnish horses, at the expense of the city, to Mr. Gray, of Common Council, who has organized a company of 60 mounted men, to go wherever their services may be needed. The reports from the various military organizations made to the Committee this morning were most encouraging, and showed that our citizens were fully alive to the emergency of the occasion.

Up to a late hour last night the greatest excitement prevailed at the Baltimore depot. Once after cheer was given for the Union. One or two individuals of secess proclivities, who ventured to express their distasteful sentiments, were rather roughly dealt with. One man was knocked down, and had it not been for the interference of Lieutenant Fuller and a portion of his men from the First Police District, he would undoubtedly have been hung to the nearest tree, as a party went off in search of a rope, and returned just as the miserable sympathizer had been spirited away. This is no time for the few traitors in our midst to trifle with the feelings of a patriotic people. If they do so they must reap the consequences.

Frankford and Bridesburg are responding nobly to the call. By to-morrow Colonel Baird H. Jenks will muster a full regiment of 1000 men, composed of the employees of the Bridesburg Arsenal. They will be fully armed and equipped, and carry muskets of their own manufacture.

COAL EXCHANGE REGIMENT.—Our loyal and patriotic fellow-citizens of the coal trade are again hard at work, with the same generosity and public spirit that has characterized their exertions in every emergency that we have passed through. They are raising a regiment, and offering a special bounty of $50, and all recruiting expenses paid.

BLUE RESERVES—COMPANY C.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Company C, of the Blue Reserves, is rapidly filling up. A meeting will be held at the Armory, No. 506 Chesnut street, this evening. Young men desiring to enlist cannot do better than to attach themselves to this organization. Its officers are brave and experienced, and are thoroughly qualified for their positions.

RECRUITING.—Last evening a large meeting was held at the Union League rooms, for the purpose of facilitating recruiting for the 5th Union League Regiment National Guards. The meeting was a splendid one.

DULL.—Although our city was one field of excitement this morning, yet no disorder prevailed. The police returns showed that no arrests for serious offenses had been made. The raid absorbs the mind of every one.

ARRIVAL.—General Couch arrived at the Continental Hotel last evening. During the evening he was in consultation with General Gadwalader in reference to the raid.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.—An ordinance making an additional appropriation of $100,000 to provid efor the emergency, was passed at a special meeting of Select Council.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Enthusiastic War Meeting in Independence Square.

THE STATE HOUSE BELL RUNG.

THOUSANDS PRESENT

Speeches by Judge Knox, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Hon. James M. Scovil, Judge Shannon, and Others.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

At noon to-day, in obedience to a call made in the morning papers for a Town Meeting, to be held in Independence Square, thousands flocked to the selected and all-honored spot. At a few minutes before 12 o'clock the State House bell was rung, and the attendance was largely increased.

The main avenue running from Chesnut to Walnut street was filled nearly to the centre, and notwithstanding the fervidity of the scorching sun, the mass was not in the least diminished. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and cheer after cheer rent the air for the Stars and Stripes, the Union, and our brave soldiers in the field.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Judge Knox.

Judge Knox, upon being called to the chair, said he accepted the invitation to preside over the meeting, without notice. We are assembled to devise the best means of protecting ourselves in this emergency. While Grant is encamped before Richmond, a body of Rebels have come northward and committed numerous depredations, defeated General Wallace, destroyed trains, burned dwellings, and are now threatening the cities of Baltimore and Washington. What is the size of this force is not known, but it is the duty of the people of the North to resist these operations. (Applause.)

The main object of this movement on the part of the Rebels is to cause General Grant to detach a large force of his army from the siege of Richmond. They know that that city must fall, when the destruction of Lee's army and the downfall of the Rebellion are certain. (Cheers.) Let us then protect ourselves.

You are assembled here for that purpose. We are here to show that we are yet true to the cause of our country—that we will resist this Rebellion. My duty is simply to open this meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Brainerd was called upon to open the meeting with prayer. He offered up a fervent and impressive prayer for the good of the country and the success of our brave troops.

Hon. William D. Kelley was then introduced. He said it was something to assure's here what the Declaration of Independence was signed by our forefathers. We are permitted to assemble to-day, to pledge ourselves that their works shall be maintained and perfected over this broad land. Is any man among you afraid? If he is, let him go to his home and hide himself in his bedclothes.

The darkest hour is before the dawn, and he never felt more confident of the crushing out of the Rebellion than he was this day. He thought the efforts of the Rebellion to-day was a dying gasp. (Applause.) Calmly and coolly sits Unconditional Surrender Grant, holding the key to Richmond. He alluded to the brilliant operations of Wilson's raid, and of the damage inflicted, which cannot be repaired for months. What these men did, others can do.

And it becomes us now to respond to the call of our country. She will accept our dark-skinned friends, and any man who has a loyal heart. She will take you as she has already taken 45,000 of the sons of Ohio for one hundred days. She will arm and equip you to-day—transport you. The capital of your country is said to be in danger. Will you go? (Cries of Yes?)

Your country calls you, and if you cannot go for a longer period, your services will be accepted for one hundred days. He had heard men talking about whose fault this is. It is very easy to criticise. He supposed every man would make a better General than Grant—only his country don't know it.

All he had to say was, no blame belonged to any General. They have done their duty bravely and well. If you want to know how well—ask the London *Times*, which, after three years of sneering, is at last obliged to confess the corn. If there is any blame to be attached, it is to the American Congress, which has refused to give them men.

For all this he blamed the Copperheads who by their inaction in Congress had prevented the commutation from being stricken out until the last week of the session. He thought there was no fear for Washington. What we fear is, that our own honor may be tarnished in after days, when it was said our Capitol was in danger, and our people refused to respond.

Fred. Fraley, Esq., was next introduced. He made a stirring appeal to the large assemblage to enroll their names. He said there was no fear for the Republic. The rank—the copperhead snake—is giving its last move. Let us send up a universal shout that for our country we will pledge everything, as our fathers did in 1776 upon this spot. (Cheers.)

Hon. James Scovel, of New Jersey, took the stand. He was not here to tell them to go; he was there to go with them. (Loud cheers.) It was no time for speaking. The most eloquent speeches were being made by those in and about Baltimore, contending with the Rebels. He would now ask them if they would go? Are you willing to go? (Cries of yes.) Then go, and remember your wives and little ones. Remember that you have a country to save, and don't give up the fight until this is done. (Applause.)

Colonel Montgomery, of Vicksburg, was called for. He didn't come to make a speech; he came to go with a regiment himself. We came here to all go in a body and let our wives hold our hats. (Applause.) If the Rebels can't capture Washington, we can. (Laughter.)

This thing of being physically disabled is all nonsense. Now all we want is for somebody that has good clothes to come up here and take the lead. He didn't know the way, but he was willing to follow any man who did. (Applause).

Judge Shannon was the last speaker, after which the vast assemblage retired. During the continuance of the meeting several recruiting parties, headed with bands of music, made their appearance. This added to the enthusiasm of the people, and many at once enrolled their names.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE—A BOLD BUT UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—The "West Philadelphia Savings Fund" has one of Lillie's No. 2 Bank Safes, purchased of M. C. Sadler, agent, in this city, some eighteen months since. The safe was left in the office, Market street, above Broad, on Saturday afternoon all right.

On Sunday, at 12 P. M., the policeman tried the front door to the office and found it unlocked. On examining the office he found the burglars had been at work at the safe, but had left with their apparatus. There was a mortise made in the door in front of the safe, for the support of the drill, and a number of holes further back for an apparatus to crave a pressure, and everything done apparently to make the drilling perfect.

A hole was found drilled, or ground, about half an inch into the door, over the lock, in the manner so publicly described in sundry newspaper advertisements; and it would seem this was as far as they could go, as the iron became harder. Next the lock centre was thoroughly tried, but could not be driven in. Next the latch knobs were taken off, and the knob-spindles were thoroughly tried, and they could not be driven in. A sledge was tried, and that had no effect. A pry was placed behind the doorbirges to pry off the door; this did not succeed, and after all these experiments the burglars evidently came to the conclusion they could not in any way penetrate the safe, and left in despair, voluntarily, not having found or stirred in the least, and having still plenty of time to work. The appearances would clearly indicate that the burglars were at work during Saturday night, most of Sunday, and Sunday evening.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The last census of the Almshouse is reported as follows:—Whole number in the house, 2282; same time last year, 2299; admitted within the last two weeks, 69; births, 2; deaths, 9; discharged, 89; eloped, 19.

Alfred B. W. Caldwell has been elected House Assistant of the Almshouse. The two positions of Storekeeper and House Clerk have been consolidated, and Mr. E. H. Otis released to discharge the duties at a salary of $1400 per annum.

PAYMENT OF CITY BOUNTY.—This morning, sixteen recruits, enlis

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as ten o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

It is gratifying to observe the alacrity with which our fellow-citizens are responding to the call for troops to repel the Rebel invaders in their northward march. It is well known that the Rebels have done a great deal of damage to the various railroads diverging from Baltimore; but it is the general impression now that the force of the raid has been spent, and a recall of the Rebels south will soon be sounded.

The main force of the enemy, and probably what infantry he may have, seem to have been concentrated at Frederick; and moving in a south-easterly direction, after General WALLACE'S weak affair on Saturday, to the town of Rockville. They are said to have encamped there last night and intrenched. Upon arriving at Frederick, a brigade of cavalry or mounted infantry was divided into detachments and sent out to destroy the various railroads leading to Washington and Baltimore, so as to prevent the prompt reinforcement of those cities.

A battalion of cavalry under command of Major HARRY GILMOR made a detour of the city of Baltimore yesterday, leaving Parkton Station, on the Northern Central Railway, about 1 A. M., and arriving at Magnolia Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad in time to catch the early train from the latter city. The Rebels got a vast amount of valuable plunder on the train, and having destroyed it and the station, moved off on some other mission of destruction. The damage which they have thus far done to the various railroads can be repaired in a short time.

Baltimore and Washington are safe from capture. Unimpeded by anything in the shape of troops thus far, the temerity of the Rebels has led them to the very gates of fortified cities. Their numbers are not very great, but through the incompetency and want of foresight in our leaders at different points, they have been permitted to "walk the course as victors." We have not lacked men so much as we have needed leaders. It will be most satisfactory to the people now to learn that Major-General ALEXANDER MCDOWELL MCCOOK has been made second in command to General AUGUR at Washington. Major-General EDWARD O. C. ORD has been placed in command of the 8th Army Corps, vice Major-General LEW WALLACE, relieved. Such dispositions, while they greatly increase the confidence of the people, will soon give us permanent relief and victory, with the ability of following up any successes that we may obtain.

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

It is painful, at a time like this, to hear men speaking in a despondent tone. And yet we confess that there is much in the present situation of affairs to try the nerves of the most resolute and hopeful patriot. That persons who, a few weeks ago, entertained the most assured confidence in the strength and final success of the national cause, should feel somewhat depressed at finding themselves disappointed in certain calculations they had formed as to the plans and operations of our Army of the Potomac, is not at all to be wondered at. But a temporary or occasional miscarriage in war should not fill the mind of any brave and intelligent man with despair. All is not lost that is in danger. The true philosophy is to confirm one's purpose in the prosecution of a good and meritorious enterprise just in proportion as the impediments which oppose and the perils that surround it multiply in number and grow in magnitude.

Yet our streets are filled with people who seem to be of a very different temper. They fancy that the present Rebel invasion is pregnant with certain and terrible disaster to our arms. Listening to their fears, rather than to their reason and patriotic faith, they whine weakly over what they conceive to be fatal military mistakes and omissions, and do not hesitate to avow publicly their apprehension that the cause of the Government is gone beyond redemption and that the hope of conquering the Rebellion should be at once and conclusively given up. Such persons are either unhappily constituted, or they are more in sympathy with the Rebellion than disposed to resist and subdue it.

It must be admitted that the Rebels, in their present raid into Maryland, have taken us somewhat by surprise, and that we are not prepared, as we should be, to meet their invading columns. It is not to be denied, moreover, that we have been caught in this awkward situation in consequence of a strange persistence in believing that our strength and resources were so much superior to theirs, that we could afford to neglect the measures of ordinary caution and trust to the shifts and expedients of the moment. Our eyes should long since have been opened to the fallacy of this conceit. Let us hope that this last lesson will cure us effectually of our folly. It would hardly be extravagant to say that most of our failures and reverses in this war are properly attributable to a foolish habit we have had of overrating our own power, and equally underestimating that of our adversaries. It is time we had corrected this error. We certainly have had, within the last three years, ample cause to have our minds disabused of that mischievous delusion. We are fighting no common enemy, and we should by this time be quite aware of the fact.

But making all allowances for our past mistakes and disasters, there is no reason why we should abandon the contest in desperation. As its demands and difficulties crowd upon us, we should rise in hope, determination, and vigor. That blunders and oversights have occurred on our side is not to be denied. But this is no time to croak and quarrel over them. They can be better discussed after the war is ended. Our proper business and duty just now clearly are, to gird up our loins, gather all our energies for a brave resistance of the present fearful exigency, and learning wisdom from experience, avoid hereafter the mistakes of the past.

"290."

The highest point that gold has yet reached since the commencement of the war was the rate it sold at yesterday in New York, which was "Two hundred and ninety." There is a mysterious coincidence between the number by which the pirate *Alabama* was called when she started out on her career of pillage and devastation, and the figure which the gold gamblers attained yesterday.

The number 290 over the stern of the *Alabama* was intended as a compliment to the two hundred and ninety British merchants who subscribed the purchase money for that ship, in the face of the neutrality proclamation of the Queen and the commercial relations between England and the United States. Is it not possible that the gold speculators of New York established 290 as the standard, in compliment to their fellow Rebels across the Atlantic?

Now that the ocean-scourge "290" is at the bottom of the ocean, gold may be expected to recede, and in proof of this, it is this morning quoted 275, *weak*. Let us hope that we have heard the last of "290," either as the name of a Rebel ship or as the ruling figure for gold.

OUR HEALTH.

The salubrity of our city is, doubtless, largely dependent on natural causes, but the personal habits of a population are nevertheless highly important to the public health. It is not extravagant to say that, in a great majority of cases, those who are attacked with the complaints which are peculiar to the summer season are quite as much indebted for their suffering or death to some abuse or rash indiscretion, either in over-eating, or eating improper food, as to the filthiness of streets and houses and to bad air, on which so much stress is laid in accounting for the origin or prevalence of an epidemic. We allude to these facts now because the time is favorable to diseases which assail especially the digestive organs; and because there is, therefore, an urgent occasion that every citizen should be unusually careful, both in selecting his diet with a view to its wholesome character and in abstaining from consuming more than the stomach, in the relaxed and weakened condition peculiar to such weather as we are now experiencing, can safely bear.

We are persuaded that this neglect is not properly appreciated by the multitude. They read with terror the accounts of mortality in distant localities, and are ready to fly from their own homes upon the first authentic assurance that the yellow fever or other like plague is in our midst. They conceive that the infectious poison is resident merely in the air they breathe, and that the only possible chance of immunity from its effects lies in abrupt flight to some more healthy region, where the atmosphere is not contaminated.

They seem to forget that they have, in a great measure, the means of protection in a wisely regulated system of personal cleanliness, sobriety of habit, in eating and drinking, and in the maintenance of a cheerful and tranquil state of mind. To these considerations they pay little or no attention. With all their apprehensions of being hurried prematurely out of life by a contagious disorder, mysteriously blown about, as they suppose, by the winds, they cannot resist that sort of sensuality which induces the most criminal violations of the plainest laws and conditions of health. The lust of the palate is too strong for a rational prudence; and instead of adopting and resolutely adhering to that kind of sumptuary regimen which circumstances imperatively require as an indispensable means of security against disease, they impose little or no restraint upon their appetites, and swill and gormandize with a freedom which no constitution, in the presence of the morbific agencies that surround us during the heats of summer, can possibly stand.

It is the increased susceptibility to derangement of the functions of health, in the midst of the "dog days," that we should be constantly mindful of and careful to guard against. We should remember that what we may do with impunity at any other time may be rendered eminently dangerous and even fatal now; that things which we may have been accustomed to eat or drink, that excesses which we may have been wont to practise without sensible injury, acquire a deadly potency at a period when the vital forces are enfeebled by noxious influences which our senses cannot detect, but which are only waiting an opportunity to develope their malignity and power. The first entrance that a malady ever gains into a community like ours, is often traceable to causes over which we possess entire control; and none is more important than a due regulation of our habits in the very particulars of which we are speaking. The public authorities of a town may use all possible diligence in the enforcement of sanitary ordinances; they may go to any expense in the work; they may fill every street, and alley, and court with scavengers; turn rivers of water through them, and employ any amount of disinfecting agents in the process of purification; but all their vigilance, all their labor, all their munificence, will be in vain as a protection against cholera or yellow fever, or the like, if the people themselves do not adopt and strictly observe requisite hygienic measures in their own persons and households. In order to preserve the public health; each one must take care of his individual health, and it is to be hoped that every citizen for his own sake, as well as for that of the community, will keep this fact in mind, and govern himself accordingly.

—The price of newspapers in London during the French wars was fourteen cents each, and the tax on advertisements was about eighty-seven and a half cents each.

—A drunken fellow got out of his calculation, and was dozing in the street, when the bells roused him by their ringing for fire. "Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen," cried he. "Well, if this isn't later than I ever knew it."

—A new workingman's organization, opposed to strikes, has been formed in Boston. The principal object is the employment of an agent, who will obtain coal, groceries, provisions, &c., for the members as cheap as possible.

—A feeling against England, on the part of the Germans, is showing itself in various forms. One of these is the recent action of several authorities in matters of commerce and industry, renouncing the use of English coal, and using that which comes from the pits of Westphalia.

—How long Eve, the first woman, lived we do not know. It is a curious fact that in sacred history the age, death, and burial of only one woman—Sarah, the wife of Abraham—is distinctly noted. Woman's age ever since appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

NARRATIVE OF THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 3:30 P. M.—Finding, it impossible to get anything further to you by telegraph, I at once set about reaching you by way of the Susquehanna river. On application at headquarters, I was kindly permitted by General Wallace to accompany Major Este, of his staff, to this point—Perryville, Cecil county, Md.—where I hoped to be able to communicate by mail or telegraph, or both, with the press North.

On board Steamer "Ella," Chesapeake Bay, July 11.—How far the telegraph and informed you of the events transpiring in and around Baltimore, previous to the sudden appearance of the Rebel raiders, I do not know, as I had not an opportunity to learn before leaving. I will, therefore, briefly recapitulate events which transpired during the time between the closing of my despatch after one o'clock of Monday morning, and the hour of my leaving last night to avail myself of his circuitous and tardy mode of communication.

About 2½ this A. M., scouts came dashing into town, announcing that a Rebel force, variously estimated, was then about ten miles from the city, moving towards the Gunpowder railroad bridge. This morning, about ten o'clock, several respectable citizens residing on the Harford turnpike road, about fifteen miles from the city, reached Belvedere and reported that a Rebel force said to number about two hundred and forty men had encamped for the night on the farm of Mr. Price, about thirteen and a quarter miles from the city, and had moved at 5 o'clock in the direction of the Gunpowder Bridge, about eight miles distant. On their route thither they passed the farm of a well-known loyalist—Mr. Ishmael Day—who had bravely kept the old flag flying from a staff at his gateway, notwithstanding that he knew the Rebels were about. Annoyed at this bold avowal of loyalty, some of the traitorous band turned aside to plunder and burn his property. The old gentleman made no resistance to the vandals, until one of them approached the staff to take down "Old Glory." Then it was that his righteous wrath found vent. He seized his gun and told the rascal that if he touched that flag he would shoot him. The fellow persisted, and good as his word, he fired and laid the miscreant dead. Having thus established his loyalty, he managed to escape, whilst the cowardly vandals burned his barn and helped themselves to what they wanted.

In passing the Philadelphia turnpike the Rebels cut all the wires passing over that road, and this fact was soon confirmed on inquiry at the telegraph office by the information that several of them lines had "gone up." Towards noon it was announced that all the wires north were gone, and very soon word reached the Philadelphia depot on President street that the Gunpowder bridge had been burned, and it was announced that no more trains would leave for the North until further notice. This was bad news for the hundreds of people anxious to get North, but they had to submit to their fate and wait further developments.

About 2 o'clock one of the line men of the American Telegraph Company arrived at the office, and from him we gather the following particulars:—While engaged in discharging his duties, this side of the Gunpowder river, he observed the mail train proceeding on across the bridge, and is under the impression it escaped the Rebels, of whose proximity at the time he was entirely ignorant.

About eleven o'clock, he observed the express train, which left Baltimore at 9:40, pass over the bridge, but in a very few minutes—not more than fifteen or twenty—he noticed this train returning, backing down to the bridge, and on his announcement, observed that it was in flames. The train had been captured by the Rebels a short distance beyond the bridge, probably at Magnolia, one mile beyond, and, after being emptied of its passengers, set on fire and backed down to the bridge to burn with the bridge. Finding by this time what was in progress, our informant hastily got upon his hand-car and returned rapidly towards Baltimore, where he communicated the unpleasant news. What further depredations were committed on the road, I, of course, do not as yet know. Very likely the Bush river bridge, about eight miles onward, shared the same fate, but as these bridges are built upon piles, they can scarcely be very seriously damaged. Gunboats were, I learn, ordered to fire off these bridges, but it is supposed the orders were not received in time to enable the gunboats to reach their assigned stations. True, I have heard it rumored that there was a gunboat lying off Gunpowder Bridge, but that when the Rebels came she had not steam up. This seems incredible, and I hope for the credit of our gallant navy, is not true. I have a theory in regard to the proceedings of the Rebels at this point, which I think will be found nearly about the facts. Learning from their friends about what time the first train was due at Magnolia Station, which lies one mile east of Gunpowder, they timed their arrival there so as to be in time to catch the train at that station. This done, they probably arrested the bridge tenders, both of the Gunpowder and Bush river bridges, and waited for the second train; knowing that there was a gunboat lying off the Gunpowder bridge, they adopted the plan of firing the train and running it back upon the bridge, and in this way escaped the visit of a broadside from the gunboat.

MOUTH OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, 7:20 P. M.—The captain of our tug has just hailed an approaching steamer, which he says is the steamer *Arctic*, belonging to the Philadelphia Railroad Company, and that it was from Havre-de-Grace. Signals were at once exchanged by order of Maj. Este, and soon the boats near each other were sufficiently close to exchange anxious inquiries as to the state of affairs. From the captain of the *Arctic* we learn that neither of the trains which left Baltimore this morning had been heard of at Havre-de-Grace. All they knew there was that the road had been cut and the bridges were probably burnt. This statement confirmed our previous reports, that both trains had no doubt been captured and destroyed by the Rebels. Nothing had been heard of the passengers, but it is presumed they are at the farm-house in the vicinity of Magnolia Station, which is reported to have been burnt.

Married.

HAMLIN—SWAIN.—On Monday, July 4, 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William H. Rabb, Mr. WILLIAM H. HAMLIN, of Peoria, Illinois, to Miss LIBBIE A. SWAIN, of Hoboken, N. J.

LOCKWOOD—WITHAM.—By the Rev. J. Sanders Reed, Assistant of the Church of Saturday, at JOSEPH L. LOCKWOOD, of Washington, D. C., and EMMA R., eldest daughter of the late William Samuel Witham, formerly a merchant of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

OWENS—LESHER.—On the 6th instant, at the Parsonage of Bethel M. E. Church, No. 22 S Leopard street, by Rev. C. John Lee, Mr. ARCHIE A. OWENS and Miss CAROLINE LESHER, both of Philadelphia.

Died.

AYRES.—On the 11th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN AYRES, widow of Hiram Ayres.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 503 Vienna street, below Frankford road, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 11th inst., SAMUEL BROOKS DAVIS, youngest son of Thomas and Martha B. Davis, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1063 Twenty-second street, above Coates, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

MCFADEN.—On the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, ANN LEE, wife of William L. McFadden.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 333 N. Twelfth street, near O, on Thursday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

GROVER'S CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—MONDAY, July 4, 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Preparations for the great production of

ALADDIN;

OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,

which are now being made, will necessitate the

CLOSING OF THE THEATRE

for a short time, as many important changes in the machinery of the stage are to be made; consequently there will be no performance until the great spectacle is produced. Nothing like it in splendor has previously been seen in any of the kind ever witnessed in America. During the time the Theatre will be thoroughly renovated. 1y5

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association to ATLANTIC CITY, FRIDAY July 15, 1864. Tickets, $2 50; can be procured at Ashmead & Evans, 724 Chestnut street, at the rooms of the Association 1 20 and 1041 Chestnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the excursion. Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., promptly. 1y6

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE

RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. 1y1-tf

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a dozen dollar read this notice.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.

Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self Cleaning gauge cocks, &c.

Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars.

AUGUSTUS S. HATTLES,
No. 24 S. SIXTH street.

STURGES & FROST, No. 9 MECHANIC Street, Newark, N. J., want first-class Agents in all parts of the United States to sell their Patent Governor. Address as above, with two and three cent stamps, for circular and terms.

Agents clear $10 per day. 1m30-thstu1m

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARRY,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESTNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Green and Black Teas.

A fresh importation,

By the package or pound.

Just received by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE,

VS.

DAVID EVANS,

OF THE FIRM OF

EVANS & WATSON'S

SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—

Agreeably to previous notice, I shall now review the personalities and other amiable matters as contained in the private circular "Philadelphia Against the World," and signed by David Evans

As the thief, when hard pressed, is the first to cry "*stop thief*," so is the man who has *swindled, fraudized*, and wrongfully accused his neighbor, the first to *cry rebuke*, and to claim the people's sympathy.

The first prominent point in this article is the writer's very modest pretensions.

He assumes to be Philadelphia *merely*, and to stand against the world *only*—extremely modest, surely. The point (having been replied to by Messrs. Little & Son) I pass over by simply saying that it is easy to show that Little & Son are amongst the largest patrons of this city and State of any Safe Manufacturer in the United States, as they use no much more material than any other—the product of this State.

The next point to be noticed is the writer's call on his Philadelphia friends to read an extract from THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of April 26, 1859, which shows some of the different ways the common safe is opened. Now, if the reader will refer to the article in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the 16th, he will find in those stated particulars that those ways were of common occurrence, and that they were known to burglars; and I now say the different ways pointed out were at the time well known to burglars, and had been previously published to the world.

But it seems to suit the writer's purpose to leave out these facts in his publication. He adopts the principle that the play of *Hamlet* must be written, even though it be necessary to leave out "Hamlet" himself. Desperate evil requires desperate means, and it is evident the thief-swindler does not like to stand alone. I can, however, offer him no consolation, that notwithstanding the disposition he has shown in every way to aid the thief, he has one with but ill success.

I do not believe he can find a burglar in the country that would even thank him for all his offers; for every professional burglar knows that if he can get a look into a Safe lock he is all right; and unless the writer can learn the regular how to drill chilled iron, which I very much doubt, his occupation is gone.

The next point which I notice is the very grave question put by the writer, whether it is not easier to drill one small hole through Little's Chilled Iron door than twenty holes through the common sheet iron door!

The reader will ask any disinterested iron-worker which he can best drill, even by any small Drill, from one-sixteenth to one-eighth inch steel, through a solid one inch chilled iron, and how long it will take to drill one hole in each one-and-a-half to two inches solid chilled iron, and let him answer the question.

The next point to which the writer alleges as the cause of the cost is very low—

That Little's agent, among others, called at the Consolidation Bank, on Mr. W. H. Benner, broker, a few days, and on the 7th inst. at the Girard Trust Railroad, saying to the latter he could break in on his bank and burglar proof safe in five minutes; and to the two former, that he could pick their locks, made by Evans & Watson, in five minutes.

Now, I am the sole responsible agent of this city for Little's safe, and I pronounce the above statements absolutely false, so far as applies to myself, as I am not aware that I have had any conversation with either of the two afore parties on the subject of safes at all, and I have never made any such statements, as are alleged, to the former or any other person that I know of in the manner as set forth that it is published in The Transcript of April 16, 1859, (which can be examined in my printed circular at my Depot, at any time, as the article was taken from that,) and I am prepared to sustain every section there made to the satisfaction of an disinterested person.

Thus have I reviewed the prominent points in this article, and the writer's reasons for his unreasonable attack upon Little & Son's safe, and that has been done without the slightest foundation. The real cause will be found in a short review of the Safe history in Philadelphia. It is a fact well understood, that the writer has realized a fortune in the last few years by making safes of the lightest material with the cheapest lock, and in every way got up in the cheapest manner, and did it mainly with red clay (which costs nothing), to give them the appearance of weight and solidity, and that has been the class of Safes at very high prices, such as are extravagant profits.

It is a fact also well understood, that within the last three years Little's Chilled Iron Safe has been largely introduced in this city, and for the reason that the most intelligent men have preferred a safe that had one and a half to two inches thickness of cold iron, being a so-called fire-proof, with a through burglar-proof lock, to a safe that had one-eighth to one-quarter inch thickness of sheet iron Safes at very high prices, such as are extravagant profits.

It is a fact also well understood, that within the last three years Little's Chilled Iron Safe has been largely introduced in this city, and for the reason that the most intelligent men have preferred a safe that had one and a half to two inches thickness of cold iron, being a so-called fire-proof, with a through burglar-proof lock, to a safe that had one-eighth to one-quarter inch thickness of sheet iron Safes at very high prices, such as are extravagant profits, with the cheapest common lock, and not burglar-proof at all, especially when the former cost only about the same price as Little's.

How does the writer attempt to remedy this difficulty? Not by improving his own safe, but by an attempt to discredit Little's. How does he do this? He first publicly announces that Little's Safe is nothing more nor burglar-proof, and he publishes to the world (what he states first published by other safe makers, which he knew at the time had been publicly proven to be false. Second, he succeeded to cause a house to be had under false pretences by misrepresentations, by exchanging a Little's Safe for Evans & Watson's, by giving them a Safe he called near 8000 lbs., in exchange for Little's, which even fifth rate safe makers call only 4000 lbs., and I am told he has spent much of his time in the attempt to disclose the lock in every way; first by sledging, then by grinding holes through it (having discovered that it had not the usual hardness), and to the Lock, he (Evans) said it was an ingenious arrangement when Evans & Watson's Alphabetical Lock, but as that was not operated it was no good and hasty, to show it the Lock he shows that the combination of the Lock can be prepared on the outside of a door to be set the same on the door in the right place, a *most fearful* discovery, which has been fully answered. Now, why resort to all this contemptible meanness? Why not come out fairly and honorably and say to the Lock, he (Evans) has placed alongside of Little's, and have them fairly tested, both as to their fire and thief, burglar proof qualities, as he has been challenged to do often? The reason is plain. The writer knows that the contents of Little's Safe (1-16 to 1-32d of an inch thickness of sheet iron against 1½ to 2 inch thickness of hard chilled iron, to stand either fire or the burglar, and "that's what's the matter."

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

P. S.—The public test of Safes that was announced to come off last week is unavoidably postponed for a week or two. The article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 3d of July will be answered in my next. M. C. S., Agent.

Iron Safes.—Keep it before the Philadelphia public, that Little's so-called Burglar-Proof Safes, manufactured in Troy, New York, can be opened without noise by drilling one small hole just over the centre of the lock dial and using a small wire. Any of his safes can, by this method, be opened in one minute after the hole has been drilled. Said hole can be drilled in from quarter, half, or two hours' time. There is no fear of his make in use June 1, 1864, which cannot be drilled and opened in this manner.

Parties interested are referred to my Challenge to Little, and other facts relative to his Safes, published in the "North American," June 21, 1861, and "Sunday Dispatch," June 13, 1864.

Notwithstanding the positive assurances given by Mr. Little to the public that his Safes are drill-proof, persons desiring to be convinced have only to call at Evans & Watson's Salamander Safe Store, No. 13 S. Fourth street, where the operation of drilling and opening will be done in their presence every morning at 10 o'clock, until the public are satisfied that his Safes can be drilled and opened without making any noise.

DAVID EVANS,
Of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S | PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S | CABINET ORGANS. | PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

No. 916 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

HARPER FOR AUGUST!!!

ONLY 20 CENTS! ONLY 20 CENTS!

PITCHER'S,

No. 808 CHESTNUT Street. jy12-3t

MILITARY NOTICES.

A MEETING

OF THE

FIELD AND COMPANY OFFICERS

OF THE

BLUE RESERVE REGIMENT,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

Regimental Headquarters,

THIS AFTERNOON, AT 4 O'CLOCK.

Punctual attendance is requested.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN T. SOUDER,
Chairman of Committee.

BLUE RESERVE REGIMENT.

THIS ORGANIZATION

Having been accepted by the Government, will receive Recruits at the

REGIMENTAL ARMORY,

No. 505 CHESNUT STREET.

The regiment will be organized under the command of

COLONEL C. M. EAKIN,

LATE OF THE RESERVE BRIGADE,

And a Graduate of West Point.

JOHN H. DYE,
Acting Adjutant. jy12-2t

ATTENTION, COMPANY C,

BLUE RESERVES.

Members are ordered to Report at the Armory, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

No. 906 CHESNUT STREET (FOURTH STORY).

RECRUITS WANTED

TO FILL UP THIS CRACK COMPANY.

All the Officers have seen Service in the Field.

THE AUTHORIZED BOUNTIES PAID.

[Fall in, Men, in this hour of your Country's Peril.]

S. M. JANNEY, Captain.
B. F. JANNEY, 1st Lieutenant.
W. H. BITTING, 2d "
H. DRACON, Orderly Sergeant.

COAL REGIMENT'S

IN THE FIELD.

OFFICERS

ORGANIZING COMPANIES,

AND

DESIROUS OF JOINING THIS REGIMENT, WILL REPORT AT ONCE AT THE

COAL EXCHANGE,

No. 2654 WALNUT STREET.

$50 Bounty and all Recruiting Expenses Paid

J. G. PELL,
W. HUNTER,
ALFRED DAY, JR.,
JNO. ROMMEL,
DAVIS PEARSON,
JNO. R. GRAEFF,
JESSE M. COOKE,
Committee.

COMPANY F, GRAY RESERVES.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW RECRUITING

[illegible] under

MAYOR H[illegible] CALL, AT CITY ARMORY,

Broad [illegible] Street, below Race,

and will go into active service as soon as filled. All good citizens, who desire to go into service

AT ONCE,

are invited to enroll their names.

By order,

S. C. REHM, O. S. H. C. KENNEDY, Captain.

FIFTH UNION LEAGUE,

NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT,

COLONEL HARMANUS NEFF.

HEADQUARTERS, RACE STREET, BELOW SIXTH.

This Regiment is accepted

FOR ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.

$50 BOUNTY $50

All the officers of this Regiment have seen service in the field, and citizens enlisting in any of the Companies can do so with the certainty of having competent and experienced officers to command them.

Let every citizen look at the danger that threatens, the importance of prompt action, and the necessity of reinforcing our armies for a short time, and determine to enlist at once, and aid in crushing the Rebellion. Remember that our

NATIONAL CAPITAL IS AGAIN THREATENED!

Do not hesitate, but come at once!

NOW IS THE CRISIS!

Come every man that can; and future generations will bless you for the support you give at this important period of the war and for our country's history. jy12-3t

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—Respectable young men, good horsemen, disposed to respond to the call of General Couch for 100 Cavalry (the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has contributed 25 horses) are requested to report without delay at No. 703 SANSOM street, for Company organization. $50 Bounty. GEORGE D. BYROOD, late Capt. Co. C, 20th Pa. Cav. JEFFREY HUSBY, late 1st Lieut. 20th Pa. Cav. WM. J. WITTE, late 1st Lt. and Q. M. 20th Pa Cav. Major REYNOLDS, late 103d P. V., &c.

ARMORY OF COMPANY A,

GREY RESERVES PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

No. 810 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1864.

The Regiment having received to tender their services for the emergency, the members of Company A are notified to attend at their Armory and sign the roll.

J. D. KEYSER, Captain. jy12-2t

ATTENTION!—RECRUITS WANTED for Company G, Gray Reserves.

Apply at Armory, RACE ST., below Race.

Fifty dollars bounty. R. W. PETTIT,
Lieutenant Commanding.

TO MEN OF COLOR.

AUTHORITY HAS BEEN RECEIVED

TO RAISE

A REGIMENT

OF

MEN OF COLOR

FOR ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

RALLY, MEN OF COLOR, AT ONCE FOR YOUR COUNTRY! Arm for the defense of your homes! Recruit yourselves for the emergency. A Regiment ought to be raised within TWO DAYS. Chester and Delaware counties will send three companies. Berks and Montgomery will do as well. What will Philadelphia do?

COLONEL TAGGART,

Late Colonel 17th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, will command, and the Officers will be the graduates of the Military Board at Washington.

CITY BOUNTY OF (50) FIFTY DOLLARS

will be paid each man.

COME, THEN, TO HEADQUARTERS,

No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET,

AND ENROLL YOUR NAMES. jy12-3t

THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY G, MERCHANTS' REGIMENT, are requested to report themselves at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, CHESNUT street, below Fifth.

OLD MEMBERS HAVE A CHANCE FOR PROMOTION.

TH. E. VOGDL,
Recruiting Officer. jy12-3t

ATTENTION! PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARDS.—A final meeting of the company will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the CITY ARMORY, at 8½ o'clock, by order of

R. M. EVANS,
Captain Commanding.

VETERANS TO THE FRONT!

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 417 Walnut Street, July 11, 1864.

Veterans whose terms of service have expired can now re-enlist under the most advantageous conditions, and while assisting their country at this crisis can secure ample provision for their families during their absence.

We appeal to this class of citizens who will be put into the service as substitutes, and will receive on the day of muster

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS IN CASH,

in addition to the bounty offered by the Government.

Veterans, the country looks to you to uphold her flag against the advancing hosts of Rebellion.

Apply at the office of the Committee from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DANIEL STRINMETZ, Chairman.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
J. H. CAMPBELL,
JOHN THOMPSON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
JESSE C. IZLAR. jy12-6t

ATTENTION COMPANY E, BLUE RESERVES.

The organization having volunteered for

ONE HUNDRED DAYS,

are anxious to recruit their Company to the maximum number immediately; all who have been connected with the organization are requested to enroll their names with their comrades.

THE NECESSITY IS URGENT—CONSEQUENTLY IMMEDIATE ACTION IS DESIRED.

The Armory (for the present), is at the REGIMENTAL ARMORY,

No. 505 CHESNUT STREET.

BY ORDER OF CAPTAIN.

JOS. J. BABCOCK, O. S. jy11-3t

FIFTY DOLLARS BOUNTY.

COMMERCIAL REGIMENT,

COLONEL A. LECHLER, Commanding.

Recruits Wanted for Company I.

HEADQUARTERS AT THE "MODEL."

No. 217 S. FOURTH ST.

Captain ALBERT ROHRMAN.
First Lieutenant FRANK C. BENSON.
Second Lieutenant CHARLES W. ROGERS. jy11-3t

COMPANY F, GRAY RESERVES.—THE Company is now Recruiting at the Armory, BROAD street below Race, and with [illegible] soon.

Former members and all others are invited to report at the Armory as soon as possible.

By order, H. C. KENNEDY, Captain.
S. C. REHM, O. S. jy11-3t

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE CITY of Camden, New Jersey.

Bounties $[illegible]. Apply at the City Clerk's Office, No. 418 FEDERAL Street. jy11-6t

TO SUBSTITUTES—$550 BOUNTY—OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 417 WALNUT Street, July 11, 1864.

This Committee is now prepared to receive Volunteers who are not liable to military duty. It will have them mustered in as substitutes, and will pay them $550 on the same day the muster-roll is signed, and fifty dollars in cash, without deduction for commission or brokerage.

In addition to this, substitutes are entitled to Twenty-five Dollars' 100 Citizens' bounty, and one month's advance pay.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Committee, between 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.

DAVID HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
J. L. CLARK, Esq., } Committee.
CLEMENT B. PENROSE, }
HENRY C. LEA, } jy11-6t

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 402 PRUNE Street.—Substitutes.—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where single citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of the draft, go to three years substitutes or to fill up a draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their districts.

If citizens not enrolled act as substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and in case proper evidence of his being enrolled is certified to the bounty.

The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota. 1y5

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1864.

The names of persons residing in or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrollment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and all officers and all citizens are invited to assist and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appeal before the Board, and citizens or others have the same privilege of the lists of the case now existing that he is not present or enrolled on account of *Absence, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability*.

A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited. WM. E. LEHMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal. jy25-tf

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on the foreign stations.

Better compensation than the Army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money to absentees.

THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 211 S. FRONT street, below Sprnce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 211 S. FRONT Street. my5-tf

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing

SWORDS,

AND OTHER

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.

SANSOM STREET HALL,

SAN

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE INVASION.

From the Times.

No collision of any moment has taken place between our forces and the enemy in Maryland since the affair of Saturday last on the Monocacy. But the Rebels have, for the last two days, been dashing freely and furiously round Maryland—approaching to within half a dozen miles of Baltimore, and an equal distance of Washington—destroying the railroad bridges, capturing railroad trains, (two), burning the houses of prominent men like Governor Bradford and the elder Blair, harrying the horses and cattle of the farmers, and creating confusion among peaceable folks generally. In no instance does it seem that any portion of our cavalry, or infantry, or artillery has come in contact with any part of these rough riders, or tried to stop their career, or thwart their schemes; but we are entertained with the intelligence that a *gunboat*, somewhere in a stream close to Baltimore, has fearlessly opened upon them with great fury.

We trust that the gunboat, which has come so opportunely to our and Baltimore's relief, will unflinchingly do his whole duty in the emergency, and pursue these Rebel ruffians from the Monumental City, across the mountains and down the Shenandoah Valley, to the very presence of Jeff. Davis. There is nothing like horse marines.

It is rather surprising, however, that they should not have met with some resistance at some of the innumerable points or roads that have been touched—that a score or two of infantry on some highway, or a piece of artillery at some cross-road, or a few mounted farmers, should not have met some of the parties of raiders, which in many cases seem to be very small.

Those who attacked Governor Bradford's mansion were but ten in number, and the party who assailed and captured the trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road are estimated at only two hundred. Now that we know the value of our bowies when a few determined men are behind them with rifles, we should think they might have been flung up in an hour on some of the leading roads, as the Rebels have often done against us. But it is evident there was no proper preparation, no organization, and no militia companies on hand in either Maryland or Pennsylvania.

We have very frequently, during the last two years, urged upon the great State of Pennsylvania the imperative necessity of keeping an organized State militiary force on hand for just such emergencies. Now again we have a proof of the damaging results of her backwardness in this respect.

We have no proof that there is any Rebel force but cavalry in the vicinity of Baltimore, and they have not operated upon the railroad or telegraph between that city and Washington—both of which were in running order up to the latest hour last night. But the accounts set forth that a heavy force of Rebel infantry is gathering at a short distance north of Washington.

There is a force at Rockville, who have been skirmishing up to within half a dozen miles of the National Capital, and another force, estimated at six ceo thousand strong, is encamped on the farm of Francis Blair, Senior, just outside of the District limits. Longstreet is rumored to be coming up the Shenandoah Valley, and there are many wild and exaggerated reports. But still it would seem that the Rebels entertained an idea that, perhaps, they could take Washington by surprise. We learn that large bodies of our troops are arriving at the scene of action.

There is no necessity whatever for any public panic about the matter. But still we urge all loyal and gallant young men who love the Union, and would repel the enemy from the Union capital, to hasten forward at the call of the Government to drive away this insolent Rebel foe.

WAR IN EARNEST.

From the Tribune.

General Truman Seymour, captured in the battles of the Wilderness, passing through Charlottesville on his way to the Libby Prison, improved the opportunity to give the congregated Rebels a "piece of his mind" with regard to the character and duration of the war. "I hope," said he, "that your armies may soon invade the Free States, and traverse them at least as far as Philadelphia, plundering and burning as they go, in order that the North may be waked up and made to realize that we are at war. What we need is a united and determined North; and this will insure it." The Richmond *Examiner* marvelled that so much was endured without the application of the buck and gag—which argues that truth is unpopular or unauthorized in that latitude.

The Rebels are now on their third annual raid across the Potomac—apparently in far less force than at either of their former excursions; but then the Army of the Potomac immediately confronted them, while it is now mainly in front of Petersburg and Richmond, and likely to remain there. The objects of the present raid appear to be, 1st, Plunder, especially in the line of horseflesh and cattle; 2d, to compel General Grant to let go his hold on the throat of the Rebellion on the James. We trust this latter end will not be attained; yet it may be if the Middle States fail to do their duty.

They are now urgently called upon to send forward their militia; and we trust the call will be promptly and largely responded to. There should be one hundred thousand Union militia in Maryland before the close of the present week. That the Rebels will be driven off, we have no manner of doubt, provided they do not speedily run back to their Virginia fastnesses. But meantime they may do great mischief, unless large bodies of Northern militia be hurried forward to the scene.

That the raid finds the militia of the endangered States disgracefully unorganized and inefficient, is a palpable truth. In the fourth year of a great and terrible civil war, scarcely a loyal State in the Union has her militia even enrolled, much less organized and disciplined. Why this is, especially with a State so exposed as Maryland, it were idle now to inquire. We hold that at least twice as many men have been running off their movable property from the Rebels as would have sufficed to run off the Rebels themselves. Can we ever be caught so again?

This invasion sweeps over Central and Western Maryland, the most loyal portion of the State. Yet even this portion, lying directly across the Potomac from Old Virginia, and opposite the Valley of the Shenandoah, whence Rebel hordes have so often threatened and thrice invaded us, has no militia organization, and no plan (apparently) of resisting such raids otherwise than by rushing before them. Is not this the aberration of fatuation?

The Rebels are desperately in earnest. Originally few, they make recruits of venom above the rancor of bankers. They clutch their own section, compelling every white man or boy to fight, every black man or woman to work, for the triumph of their cause. They tolerate no dissension or coldness where they have power to suppress it. Their conscripts are bloodhounds (as an Alabamian quaintly said) "take every one who hesn't been dead more than two days."

The conscript must either march or be shot—take your choice, but no words! They pay no bounties, make no provision for their soldiers' families, and have given over the farce of pretending to pay their men. Once in their ranks, there is no release till the end of the war. They have ceased to have finances; they regard all private property as Confederate, and take whatever they want wherever they find it. There is no business—little trade—no speculation among them—nothing but deadly war.

Is the North prepared to emulate this?

If yes, let it call out all the men that are wanted, coin our Government all the money it needs, and put the war through by daylight. By this means, success is certain; otherwise not. Is the North at length prepared for war in earnest? This question is fairly in order, and must be answered forthwith. Trifling is perilous; equivocation is ruin. Let the North now arise, or be forever fallen!

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Our Army at the Chattahoochee River—Capture of 2000 Prisoners.

From the Nashville Times, July 7.

We have just received the following note from General Webster:—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6, 10 P. M.—Mr. MEIGS:—I have just received a telegram from General Sherman, saying:—"Our army rests its wings on the Chattahoochee, above and below the bridge. The main Rebel army is across; only one corps, Hardee's, remains on this side, occupying the *tete du pont*.

"The weather is very bad. We have driven the enemy from the strong positions at Kenesaw and Smyrna, and camp five miles south of Marietta. We have taken about 2000 prisoners. Our pickets are on the river bank at Price's Ferry and at the mouth of the Nickajack. Respectfully,

"J. D. WEBSTER, Brigadier-General."

The "Alabama" and the "Deerhound."

The following correspondence between Mr. Mason and Mr. Lancaster, the owner of the *Deerhound*, has been published:—

"No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, June 21.—Dear Sir:—I received from Captain Semmes at Southampton, where I had the pleasure to see you yesterday, a full report of the efficient service rendered under your orders, by the officers and crew of your yacht, the *Deerhound*, in rescuing him with thirteen of his officers and twenty-seven of his crew from their impending fate, after the loss of his ship.

Captain Semmes reports that, finding the *Alabama* sinking, he had barely time to despatch his wounded in his own boats to the enemy's ship, when the *Alabama* went down, and that nothing was left to those who remained on board but to throw themselves into the sea. Their own boats absent, there seemed no prospect of relief, when your yacht arrived in the midst and your boats were launched; and he impressively told me that to this timely and generous succor he, with most of his officers and a portion of his crew, were indebted for their safety. He further told me that on their arrival on board the yacht every care and kindness were extended to them which their exhausted condition required, even to supplying all with dry clothing.

I am fully aware of the noble and disinterested spirit which prompted you to go to the rescue of the gallant crew of the *Alabama*, and that I can add nothing to the recompense already received by you and those acting under you in the consciousness of having done as you would be done by; yet you will permit me to thank you, and through you the captain, officers, and crew of the *Deerhound* for this signal service; and to say that in doing so I but anticipate the grateful sentiment of my country and of the Government of the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, most respectfully and truly your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON.

John Lancaster, Esq., Hindley Hall, Wigan.

HINDLEY HALL, NEAR WIGAN, June 24.

DEAR SIR:—I am in due receipt of your esteemed favor of the 21st instant, and I am gratified to find that the timely aid we rendered with the yacht *Deerhound* to the gallant captain and officers and crew of the *Alabama* has met with your approval. I shall always look back to that event with satisfaction, however much we may regret the result which necessitated my interference. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN LANCASTER.

Hon. J. M. Mason.

—We who gets angry in discussion while his opponent keeps cool, holds the hot end of the poker.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WHARTON STREET M. E. CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL will have no delay on account of the Railroad, as was reported. Ample arrangements having been made with the Superintendent of Transportation. The Committee will sit in the Lecture Room of the Church This EVENING for the sale of tickets. 1t* By order of Committee.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, July 11, 1864.—A despatch was last evening addressed by the Mayor to the Secretary of War in the following terms:—"Will you authorize citizens to enlist for the immediate defense of Baltimore and Washington, to remain in service only during such emergency? It is believed that only thus can prompt and large aid be assured."

To such inquiry the Mayor received at noon a response, as follows:—

"In answer to your telegram of last night, the President directs me to say that the Government will accept the services so very patriotically tendered by citizens for such term as they may be disposed to offer, but cannot undertake to organize them. That must be done by the local authorities, while the Government will render any assistance in its power for arming, supplying, and transporting them to such points as they can be needed.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

In accordance with the purport of the foregoing, I do hereby invite and urge the citizens of Philadelphia forthwith to organize companies of minute men, to proceed as soon as possible to the aid and defense of our neighboring cities, and to this end every facility will be given by the municipal authorities, upon application to their Committee on Defense, now sitting at Chesnut and Fifth streets.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

☞ NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Will transact Business at their

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

CORNER OF

CHESNUT AND FRANKLIN STREETS,

(North side of Chesnut, west of Third,)

ON AND AFTER

Tuesday, the 5th instant.

MORTON McMICHAEL, JR.,
Cashier.

jy6-6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE City of Philadelphia, July 11, 1864.

The Committee on City Councils on Defense and Protection will be in permanent session at the Committee Room, corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, where it will be in immediate communication with the Mayor and with the General Commanding, and will be able to furnish information.

All officers recruiting under the calls of the Governor will please to report at such Committee Room without delay. It is urgently requested that they will comply with this desire of the municipal authorities.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
jy11-tf Mayor of Philadelphia.

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON Labor, Income and Revenue, No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Chairmen of Sub-committees of Committee on Labor, Incomes, and Revenue, and persons having subscriptions in charge, both in and out of town, are earnestly requested to push forward the work, as it is highly important that the business of the Great Central Fair shall be concluded at an early day. There are numerous Committees which have not yet reported.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND,
Chairman.
MRS. E. W. HUTTER,
Chairman.

jy2-3t

☞ CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE Committee.

This office is for the present at

No. 413 PRUNE Street.

Office hours for SUBSTITUTES from 10 to 7, and 4 to 6. For CITIZENS, from 12 to 2.

No applications can be received without payment. All checks must be drawn to the order of J. G. Rosengarten, Treasurer.

jy11-tf WM. M. SINGERLY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, S. E. corner WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, July 7, 1864.

The Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee proposes to assist in raising troops by aiding citizens in procuring substitutes and facilitating the payment of bounties, in the following manner:—

Enrolled citizens who desire to furnish substitutes in advance of the draft will pay the sum of four hundred dollars to the Treasurer, J. G. Rosengarten, Esq., S. E. corner Sixth and Walnut streets, receiving his acknowledgment. The money will be returned if a certificate of exemption is not procured, and giving to him a bond of a twenty dollar stamped, to collect the five hundred for the benefit of the substitute. The names of applicants will be registered in the order of their application, and certificates of exemption will be procured and furnished in that order. As soon as the certificate is obtained, the principal will be notified through the Post Office that it is ready for delivery on return of the Treasurer's receipt, when the duty of the Committee will cease.

The Committee has official assurance that the certificates which it will procure will exempt the principals for the term specified.

The Committee will also endeavor to procure representative persons for drafted men not so fed, on payment of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
J. J. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
HENRY G. LEA, Secretary.

jy7-6t

☞ TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, AT FRANKFORD,

Would give notice that, having effected an arrangement with the

INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH LINE,

A telegraph office is now open at the Bank, for the accommodation of the public, connecting Frankford with all telegraphic points

EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

Public business messages sent and received at a rate so low that persons visiting the city and money will find telegraphing cheaper than any other method of despatch.

WILLIAM H. SHAWN,
[jy7-6t] Cashier.

OFFICES.

No. 410 Chesnut street,	No. 9 S. Third street,
No. 205 Walnut street,	Merchants' Exchange,
Merchants' Hotel,	Second National Bank.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, BEIDE Street, below Fourth.—Philadelphia, July 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, clear of all taxes, on and after the 15th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until 18th inst.

jy7-4t8 CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of July, free of State tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 21st.

jy7-thstu6t JOHN F. GRAFF, Treasurer.

☞ FRENCH CREEK LUBRICATING OIL CO., Office No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th day of July, free of State tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 15th inst.

jy5-tu-th-tu WM. M. SINGERLY, Secretary.

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 611 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 611 PINE Street. jy7-3m

☞ GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.—THE Committee on Mechanic Arts and Machinery gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following articles—viz:—

From

F. F. Dimpfel, Philadelphia,	one fan-blower,	$165 00
T. H. Wilson & Co., Harrisburg, Penna.,	one fan-blower,	65 00
Allen & Bro., Philadelphia,	one sand fan,	30 00
Fairbanks & Ewing,	1 platform scale,	125 00
A. B. Farnum & Co.,	"	100 00
Abbott & Co.,	"	30 00
H. Troemner,	" 1 counter scale,	17 00
"	"	12 00

Farrell, Herring & Co., Philadelphia, 1 power sash, 275 00
Evans & Watson, Philadelphia, 1 fire-proof, 700 00
Benjamin, Hart & Co., New York, 1 double patent, 3 B. F. reciprocating engine, 300 00
J. F. Morris, Towne & Co., Philadelphia, 1 Hinckley cabone engine, 1000 00
C. H. Smith, Philadelphia, 1 model beam engine, 100 00
James W. Landell & Co., Philadelphia, small engine, 250 00
Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, machinery, &c., of steam yacht "Fairy," 5500 00
Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, 1 centrifugal sugar-draining machine, 1000 00
Merrick & Sons, Philadelphia, Patent Fire Grated, 1000 00
Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia, 1 pipe screwing machine, 200 00
W. & J. Mc'Cammon, 1 saw machine, 75 00
Charles W. Lee, shipbuilding, Pa., 2 models of vessels, 50 00
W. Phipps & Co., Centreville, 1 Tyler's waterwheel, 125 00
R. Jenkins, New York, 1 railroad hydraulic jack, 85 00
Chambers, Bro. & Co., 1 copying press, book, &c., 17 00
Lemuel Michael, 1 5-inch steam-whistle, 65 00
H. Wendell & Son, Troy, 2 Archer vanes, 15 00
Snow & Justice, 6 steel gauges, 150 00
H. Kilpatrick, W. H. Merrick, A. W. Straub, J. Canby, Wm. Sharp, Snyder, A. Fleming, A. H. Cofeen, Morgan, Orr & Co., 1 steam fire-engine, published S. H. P. horizontal engine, 1000 00
Thomas W. Dauney, 1 counting machine, 10 00
George W. Bacon, 1 expanding drill, 4 00
Mc'Call, Sash Door Company, 1 bundle sash from Barry, Mayhew & Steelton, 1 lathe-water jacket, 10 00
Pickering Davis & Co., New York, 1 half-valve steam regulator, 50 00
David Lathgow, 1 steam pressure gauge, planing machine, 10 00

The Committee also return thanks to the following parties, who have added interest to the Machinery Department by exhibiting articles, and by donating to the Fair a part of the whole of the proceeds arising from sales to visitors:—

Governor Pollock, a coining press from the Mint, and to the ladies and gentlemen who have given their services in coining and selling Washington medals.

Fairbanks & Ewing, display of scales, represented by Barney Mee and S. H. Jackson, exhibition of horseshoe machine and sale of horseshoes amounting to $1500.

Chambers, Bro. & Co., model brick machine, 10 per cent. on all orders received and sale of bricks, amounting to $200.

Wilcox & Gibbs' steam-sewing machine.

Fairbanks & Ewing's display of scales.

J. R. Barry, one half of the proceeds of pneumatic washing machine, amounting to $45.

Morris, Tasker & Co., boiler flues, oil-well pipe, gas tubing, model of hot-water furnace &c.

Hoe & Co., lightning hot-air drying machine.

Matthews & Moore, for engine and boiler which has furnished the power to the moving machinery.

William Sellers & Co., for hangers and shafting for same purposes.

Cresswell & Hauer, patent life-preserving ship mattress.

To the Ladies connected with the Committee on Labor, Income, and Revenue, for their valuable services in selling horse shoes.

J. Dean Benton, for exhibition of a beautifully finished model of the steamboat Commonwealth, made of gold and silver, amounting to $500.

Edward A. Stevens & Brother, for the exhibition of the first steamboat ever on the Hudson River, built by Colonel John Stevens, 1804.

To Herman C. Jewett, for his valuable and efficient services as Treasurer of our Committee.

SAMUEL V. MERRICK,
Chairman.
CHARLES WHEELEN,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1864.

The Committee on Ship Building thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following liberal donations made to their Department:—

William Cramp & Son, hull-joiner work, &c., of steam yacht "Fairy," built for the Sanitary Commission,	$4500 00
A Lunberry & Sons, 1 sawed boat,	150 00
Wood Brother, 1 16-feet boat,	80 00
S. P. Pedrick & Co., Jamison's windlass,	150 00
S. P. Pedrick & Co., 6 bales oakum,	48 00

It

☞ THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, due July 15, 1864, will be paid at the Bank of North America.

jy11-3t*

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths, Matting, and Window Shades.

N. B. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open, this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1, $1·2½, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $1·87 and $2.

Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75c.

Hemp Carpets, 50c.

Rag Carpets, 62c.

Entry and Stair Carpets, 75c. to $1·50.

Floor Oil Cloth, 75c. to $1.

Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1·50 to $5.

White and red Check Matting, 50 and 62c.

Bull and Green Shading, 62c.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Muslins in great variety from 25 to 50 cents; Wide Sheeting and Pillow Muslins, 62c. to $1·37; New York Mills Muslins, 75c.

Table Linens, $1 to $1·75.

Napkins, $1 to 50 cents.

Crash, 16 to 20 cents.

Table Covers, $2 to $3·50.

Alpacas, all colors, 37 to 87c.; Black and Wool Delaines, 50 to 87 cents.

Summer Shawls, $2·00 to $6.

Flannels, 40c to $1; Lasting, 40c.; Coats' Spool Cotton, 14 cents; 8-4 Bleached Sheeting, 75c.; Hooks and Eyes, 5 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Cotton Stockings, 12 to 50c.

Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. jy9-6t

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $3·75.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my2-6m No. 1326 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those absent LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Fulled, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect, spring, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

6t-ly WM. T. HOPKINS.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, Constitution, and Talents will Advice on His ness Health, Education, Self-Improvement, Management, and Training of CHILDREN. Social Adaptation, &c., day and evening, by JOHN L. CAPEN,
Phrenological and Business Adviser,
ap15-3m No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

NO DECEPTION—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. PEASE, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells for genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. [jel1-1m

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.

PATRIOTIC MEDALS,

An acceptable Offering to every Patriot.

The only correct and authorized

MEDALLION LIKENESSES

OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT,
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Manufactured in Sterling Silver and Copper and White Metal. Sample sent by mail free of charge on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted. E. SPENCER,
Box 2486 Philadelphia Post Office,
Manufactured at No. 603 ARCH Street. jy2-1m

H. DIXON,

No. 218 EIGHTH Street,

DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. my16-3m

NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN BE supplied with

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS

And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, on reasonable terms, at

WILLIAM MANN'S,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
ap22-3m Philadelphia.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,

Manufactured by the

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 418 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m E. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

ROOFING, ROOFING.—OLD TIN, ZINC, Iron or Copper Roofs made perfectly tight, at 1½ cents per square foot. Apply at

NATIONAL ROOFING COMPANY,
jy7-6t* No. 144 S. FOURTH Street.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.—The former patrons and friends of this Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family, at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber, being of the same family, is keeping the said house, and is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company. The house and grounds are provided with all things necessary for the comfort and amusement of visitors, who may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their convenience and comfort.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD,
Proprietor.

By Steam.—Passengers take the Steamboat from Walnut street Wharf, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for Camden, from thence by cars for Pemberton and Mount Holly, to Pemberton, where the proprietor will have stages in readiness to convey passengers five miles, to Browns Mills.

JOHN HORNER,
jel8-stuth-1m Proprietor of Stages.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

JOHN SMICK,

PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall during the present season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, and furnished throughout, the chambers with spring beds, &c., and will be ready to receive guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall to spend the next two and a half months in the pure ocean breeze, being only one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself as an attraction to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surface on the Atlantic sea-board.

There is an excellent band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

jel3-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jel-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hartwell as Assistant.

Polished and well-bred persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.

After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily, for Pine Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

The Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPERS,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. jel5-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best luxuries the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY,
jel8 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. jel0-tf

THE ALHAMERA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.

jel0-1m DUDOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

jel4-2m

ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy8-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

LEEDY'S

HOTEL,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

NINTH and SANSOM Streets,

OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.

The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Fine Beverage. je20-1m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—SEAFIELD LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineer, Machinist, Boiler-maker, Blacksmith and Founder, having for many years been successfully operating, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, from Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of the above sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Flue Iron. Wrought Iron Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boil-turning, screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can be in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB G. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
je2-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jal1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S

DRUG STORE,

No. 233 N. SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Will color more water than four times the same quantity of ordinary Indigo.

The new Label does not require a stamp.

It is Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

It is retailed at the same price as the fraudulent and Inferior Articles. ja13-1m

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DIKEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building Business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.

JOSEPH R. BOLTON,
GEORGE R. DIKEMAN,
O. W. CHILDS.

jy7-1m*

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel Street.

BEDDING EMPORIUM,

No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS,
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS.

N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to with care and despatch. No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street. ap1-3m

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS

OF THE

Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF

50's AND 100's,

CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN

BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,

OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

jy7-1m

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED,

BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

jaf7-1y

CITY SIXES,

FREE FROM TAXATION,

FOR SALE

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

DREXEL & CO.

jy7-10t

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap29-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

fe8-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh19

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

MY SWORD SONG.

Day in, day out, through the long campaign,
I march in my place in the ranks;
And whether it shine or whether it rain
My good sword cheerly clanks;
It clanks and clangs in a lordly way,
Like the ring of an armed heel:
And this is the song which day by day,
It sings with its lips of steel:—

"Oh, friend from whom a hundred times,
I have left the steadiest grip,
Of the all-renouncing love that climbs
The heights of fellowship.
Are you tired with treading the weary miles?
Are you faint with your bleeding limbs?
Do you hunger back for the olden smiles,
And the sound of the olden hymns?

"Has your heart grown weak since the radiant hour
When you leaped with a single bound
From your dreamy ease to the sovereign power
Of a living soul well crowned?
Behold! the altars of sacrifice
Are better than any wine;
And the bloody sweat of a cause like this
Is an agony divine.

"Under the wall of the shuddering world,
Amounting for its dead sons;
Over me bellowing thunders hurled
From the throats of wrathful guns;
Above the roar of the plunging line
That rocks with the fury of hell,
Runs the absolute voice:—'O Earth of mine,
Be patient, for all is well!'"

Thus sings my sword to my soul; and I,
Albeit the way is long,
And black clouds thicken athward the sky,
Still keep my spirit strong;
For whether I live or whether I die,
Or the red ground ghastly and stark,
Beyond the carnage I shall descry
God shining across the dark.

CORNELIUS O'DOWD.

HIS OPINIONS OF MEN AND THINGS.

Cornelius O'Dowd is becoming a feature of *Blackwood*, where he has appeared regularly for some months back. In the May number there is some genial gossip, from which we take a few extracts at random.

AN IRISH JUDGE.

We had a very witty judge in Ireland, who was not very scrupulous about giving hard knocks to his brothers on the bench, and who, in delivering a judgment in a cause, found that he was to give the casting vote between his two colleagues, who were diametrically opposed to each other, and who had taken great pains to lay down the reasons for their several opinions at considerable length. "It now comes to my turn," said he, "to declare my view of this case, and fortunately I can afford to be brief. I agree with my brother B. from the irresistible force of the admirable argument of my brother M."

A STORY OF GARIBALDI.

That, to effect his purpose, he would lay hands on what he needed, not recklessly or indifferently, but thoughtfully and doubtless regretfully, we all know. I can remember an instance of this kind, related to me by a British naval officer, who himself was an actor in the scene. "It was off La Plata," said my informant, "when Garibaldi was at war with Rosas that the frigate I commanded was on that station, as well as a small gun-brig of the Sardinian navy, whose captain never harassed his men by exercises of gunnery, any, indeed, whose ship was as free from any "beat to quarters," or any sudden summons to prepare for boarders, as though she had been a floating chapel.

"Garibaldi came alongside me one day to say that he had learned the *Sardinian* had several tons of powder on board, with an ample supply of grape, shell, and canister, not to speak of twelve hundred stand of admirable arms. 'I want them all,' said he; 'my people are fighting with staves and knives, and we are totally out of ammunition. I want them, and he won't let me have them.'

"'He could scarcely do so,' said I, 'seeing that they belong to his Government, and are not in his hands to bestow.'

"'For that reason I must go and take them,' said Garibaldi. 'I mean to board him this very night, and you'll see if we do not replenish our powder-chests.'

"'In that case,' said I, 'I shall have to fire on you.'

"'It will be piracy; nothing else.'

"'You'll not do so?' said he, smiling.

"'Yes, I promise you that I will. We are at peace and on good terms with Sardinia, and I cannot behave other than as a friend to her ships-of-war.'

"'There's no help for it, then,' said Garibaldi, 'if you see the thing in that light,' and good humoredly quitted the subject, and soon after took his leave."

A DIPLOMATIST'S NOTION OF DIPLOMACY.

"I say, O'Dowd," cried he, after a pause of some time in our conversation, "has it never struck you that those tall pots and wires are destined to be the end of both your trade and mine? and that within a very few years neither of our occupations will have a representative left? Take my word for it," said he, more so gently, "in less than ten years from the present date a penny-a-liner will be as rare as a post-horse, and a postchay not more a curiosity than a minister plenipotentiary."

Can't you see that when a man buys a canister of prepared beef-tea, he never asks any one to pour on the boiling water—he brews his broth for himself? This is what people do with the telegrams. They don't want you or me to come in with the kettle; besides, all tastes are not alike—one man may like his bombardment of Charleston weaker; another might prefer his Polish massacre more highly flavored. This is purely a personal matter. How can you suit the capricious things of the million, and of the million—for that's the worst of it—the million that don't want you? What a practical rebuke, besides, to prosy talkers and the who'e long-winded race, the sharp, short tap of the telegraph!

CONCERNING SOME WHIST PLAYERS.

I cannot believe a great public man to have attained a full development of his power if he has not been a whist-player; and as to a leader of the House, it is an absolute necessity. Take a glance for a moment at what goes on in Parliament in this age-whist age, and mark the consequences. Look in at an ordinary sitting of the House, and see how damaging to his party that unhappy man is, who will ask a question to-day which this day week would be unanswerable. What is the but "playing his card out of time?" See that other who rises to know if something be true—the un-lucky something" being the keynote to his party's politics which he has thus disclosed.

What is this but "showing his hand?" Hear that dreary slumberer, who has unwittingly contradicted what his chief has just asserted—"trumping, as it were, his partner's trick." Or that still more fatal wretch, who, rising at a wrong moment, has taken the lead out of his hand! No one could have won the game. I would ask, would there be one—even one—of those solemn communed in an age when whist was cultivated and men were brought up in the knowledge and practice of the odd trick?

Take Cavour. Not one of his biographers has recorded his passion for whist and yet he was a first-rate player: so vehement, perhaps—so dashing—but splendid with "a good hand!" During all the sittings of the Paris Congress he played every night at the Jockey Club, and won very largely—some say above twenty thousand pounds.

The late Prince Metternich played well, but not brilliantly. It was a patient, cautious beginner, and never fully developed till the last card was played. He grew easily tired, too, and very se dom could sit out more than twelve or fourteen rubbers; unlike Talleyrand, who always arose from table, after perhaps twelve hours' play, fresher and brighter than when he began. Lord Melbourne played well, but had moments of distraction when he suffered the smaller interests of politics to interfere with his combinations.

Cornelius maintains that civilians play better than military men; that diplomatists are the best players; lawyers follow, but are apt to play showily; physicians, he says, are timid, regard trumps as powerful stimulants, only to be administered in drop doses, and play on card after card, regarding each trick as a patient disposed of, having no connection with the others. Divines are in what whist geology was in the time of the first Georges; though here and there a bishop holds a good hand; sailors are worse than soldiers. They have but one notion, which is to play out all the best cards as fast as they can, and then appeal to their partner to score as many tricks as they have "an inhuman performance, which I have no doubt has cost many apoplexies."

On the whole, Frenchmen are better players than we are. Their game is less easily thrown, and all their bottes-fortes (*coups*) more subtle and more refined. The Emperor plays well. In England, he played a great deal at the late Lord Eglinton's, though he was never the equal of that accomplished Earl, whose mastery of all games, whether of skill or address, was perfection.

The Irish have a few brilliant players—one of them is on the bench; but the Scotch are the most whisting of all British whisters. The Americans are rarely first-rate; but they have a large number of good second-class players. Even with them, however, whist is on the decline; and euchre and poker, and a score more of other similar abominations, have usurped the place of the king of games.

The late cabinet of Lord Derby contained some good players. Two of the Secretaries of State were actually fine players, and one of them adds whist to accomplishments which would have made their possessor an admirable Crichton if genius had not elevated him into a far higher category than Crichtons belonged to. Rochejaquelein was well and likes his game, but he is in waist, as are all Germans, a thorough pedant. I remember an incident of his whist-life sufficiently amusing in his way, though, in relating it, the reader loses what to myself is certainly the whole pungency of the story. I mean the character and nature of the person who related the anecdote to me, and who is about the most perfect specimen of that self-possessed whist we call coolness the age we live in can boast of.

I own that, in a very varied and somewhat extensive experience of men in many countries, I never met with one who so completely fulfilled all the requisites of temper, manner, face, courage, and self-reliance which make of a human being the most unabashable and unemotional creature that walks the earth.

A STORY OF WHIST.

I tell the story as nearly as I can as he related it to me:—"I used to play a good deal with Bletcherley," said he, "and took pleasure in worrying him, for he was a great purist in his play, and was outraged with any thing that could not be sustained by an authority. In fact, the game was followed by a discussion of full half an hour, to the intense mortification of the other players, though very amusing to me, and offering me large opportunity to irritate and plague the Austrian.

"One evening, after a number of these discussions, in which Rechberg had displayed an even unusual warmth and irritability, I found myself opposed to him in a game, the interest of which had drawn around us a large assembly of spectators—what the French designate as *la galerie*. Towards the conclusion of the game it was my turn to lead, and I played a card which so astounded the Austrian minister that he laid down his cards upon the table and stared fixedly at me.

"'In all my experience of whist,' said he, deliberately, 'I never saw the equal of that.'

"'Of what?' asked I.

"'Of the card you have just played,' rejoined he. 'It is not merely that such play violates every principle of the game, but it actually stultifies all your previous combinations.'

"'I think differently, Count,' said I. 'I maintain that is good play, and I abide by it.'

"'Let us decide it by a wager,' said he.

"'In what way?'

"'Thus: We shall leave the question to *la galerie*. You shall allege what you deem to be the reasons for your play, and they shall decide if they accept them as valid.'

"'I agree. What will you bet?'

"'Ten Napoleons—twenty, fifty, five hundred if you like!' cried he, warmly.

"'I shall say ten. You don't like losing, and I don't want to punish you too heavily.'

"'There is the jury, sir,' said he, haughtily, 'make your case.'

"'The wager is this,' said I, 'that, to win, I shall satisfy these gentlemen that for the card I played I had a good and sufficient reason.'

"'Yes.'

"'My reason was this, then—I looked into your hand!'

"I pocketed his ten Napoleons, but they were the last I won of him. Indeed, it took a month before he got over the shock."

THOMAS HOOD.

We glean from a readable article in the London *Quarterly*, on the life of Thomas Hood, a few extracts. After an apprenticeship in a commercial office, and a brief residence in Dundee, Hood returned to London, and was engaged to assist the editor of the London *Magazine*, (say the engraver's business for that purpose.) Here was a legitimate opening, and he "jumped at it, a la Grimaldi, he foremost, and was speedily behind the scenes." So delighted was he, that he would receive a revise from the foreman of the printers as a "proof of his regard, forgave him all his slips," and really thought that printers' devils were not so black as they are painted. But, he tells us, his "top-gallant glory" was in "Our Contributors." How he used to look forward to "Elia" and backward for Hazlitt, and all round for Edward Herbert; and "how I used to *look up* to Allan Cunningham," who was formed by Nature tall enough to "snatch a grace *beyond the reach* of Art." Hood has given us a pleasant lifelike sketch of Charles Lamb, with his fine head on a small spare body; his intellectual face full of wiry lines, and lurking quips and cranks of physiognomy; brown bright eyes, quick in turning as those of birds—looking sharp enough to pick up pins and needles. The hesitation in his speech continually relieved by some happy turn of thought which seemed to have been thus naturally waited for. Shy with strangers, but instantly alight with a welcome smile of womanly sweetness for his friends. At Lamb's he met with Coleridge, the "full-bodied poet, with his waving white hair and his benign face, round, ruddy, and unfurrowed as a holy friar's. Hood heard the glorious talker at times when he was in the key which Lamb called "C in alt," for above the line of the listener's comprehension. He made marvellous music, nevertheless, and Hood felt as though he were carried "soaring up to heaven by a whirlwind interwisted with sunbeams, giddy and dazzled, and had then been raised down again with a shower of mundane stocks and stones that battered out of me all recollection of what I had heard and what I had seen." Here, too, was poor Clare, in his bright grass-colored coat and yellow waistcoat, "shining verdant from out the grave-colored suits like a patch of turnips amid stubble and fallow." Lamb sometimes bantering him on certain "Clare-obscurities" in his verses, and anon talking so gravely towards midnight, that Clare would cry "Dal!" (a *clarified* d—n) "it it isn't like a dead man preaching out of his coffin!" De Quincy also was one of the writers for the *London*, and Hood often saw the small, calm philosopher "at home, quite at home, in the midst of a German Ocean of literature in a storm—flooding all the floor, table, and chairs—billows of books tossing, tumbling, surging open. On such occasions I have will ngly listened by the hour, whilst the philosopher, standing with his eyes fixed on the side of the room, seemed to be less speaking than reading from a 'handwriting on he wall!'"

The "Fun's Head" of the London *Magazine* was the death mask of Momus put on by Thomas Hood. His punning propensity breaks out in humorous Answers to Correspondents. "W. is informed that his 'Night' is too long; for the moon rises twice in it. The 'Essay on Agricultural Distress' would only increase it. B. is surely humming. H. B.'s 'Sonnet to the Rising Sun' is suspected of being written for a Lark. W.'s 'Term of Sensibility' had better be dropped. The 'Echo' will not answer. T., who says his tales are out of his own head, is asked if he is a tadpole? M.'s 'Ode on the Martyrs who were burnt in the *rain* of Queen Mary,' is original, but *wants fire*."

His connection with the *London* brought Thomas Hood many friends in the pleasant spring-time of his literary career; amongst others John Hamilton Reynolds, the "Edward Herbert" of the *Magazine*. Unfortunately this friendship did not end well. We only mention the subject, because we think that most likely it was in Hood's most thoughts, and pointed with more significance his latest words:—"Remember, I forgive all—*all!*" One result of the break-up of this intimacy is, that a large number of Hood's letters are still locked up from the public, and all access to them refused.

Conjointly with Reynolds, Hood wrote and published his "Odes and Addresses to Great People." The book had a large sale. Coleridge, to whom a copy was sent, ascribed it to Charles Lamb in a letter which pays a just tribute to the good nature of the humorist who did write it. "My dear Charles, it was certainly written by you. You are found in the manner, as the lawyers say. The puns are nine in ten good; many excellent. The *Nevgatory* transcendent! and then the *cumplum sine exemplo* of a volume of personalities and continuances without a single line that could intercept the full-hearted of an unpleasance on any man in his senses." The pun especially alluded to occurs in the Address to Mrs. Fry. Hood says he likes her, and the Quakers, with many of their works and ways; but he don't like her "Newgatory teaching."

It was in the year 1826 that the first series of "Whims and Oddities" appeared. In the year following a second series was dedicated by Sir Walter Scott. Both were well received by the public. The "Pea of the Midsummer Fairies" was produced at this time, but did not sell. Hood bought up the remainder of an edition from the publisher's sheeves, to save the work, as he said, from the butter-shops. In 1829 he left London to live in the country—first at Winchmore Hill, and next at Lake House; the latter place noticed because he wrote "Sylney Hall" there, and evidently got his suggestion for the "Haunted House" from its ruined beauty, its signs of past splendor and present desolation; its pictured panels, from under which the rats would creep out at twilight; its weedy wilderness of a flower-garden, where the rabbits would come to skip—

"A jolly place, said he in days of old,
But something ails it now: the place is cursed."

The first number of Hood's "Comic Annual" was published for the Christmas of 1829. On the cover was the picture of a boy blowing bubbles; these miserably increased to eleven, numbering the years of the publication. The fun of the "Comic," palpable and plentiful, secured to the writer much friendship from children of every age. Amongst the other delighted admirers came his Grace the late Duke of Devonshire, with a curious request that Hood would supply a set of titles for the *Dummy* Books of a Library staircase. Some of these titles are amusing; for instance:—"On Cutting Off Hobs with a Shilling, by Parker Beaumont;" "On the Affinity of the Death-Watch and the Sheep-Tick;" "Rules for Punctuation," by a thorough-bred Pointer; "Percy Vere," in forty volumes; "Cursory Remarks on Swearing;" "Barrow on the Common Weal;" "Naughty-cultural Remarks on London Pride."

By the year 1834 Hood had become pretty well known. His work was abundant. His health, too, had been fixed by country air and visits in the sea—for which he had the true maritime feeling. At this time a heavy misfortune fell on him—his failure of a firm involved him in pecuniary difficulties. His name of honor prevented his passing through the Bankruptcy Court. He determined, like Sir Walter Scott, to write out every penny, instead of having his debts written off, as he ever. "He had a reason," he said, "to expect that, by redoubled diligence, overcoming, and escaping cost at law, he would soon be able to retrieve his affairs." With these views, leaving every shilling behind him, derived from the sale of his effects, he voluntarily expatriated himself, and bade his "native land good night."

After seven years' residence at Coblentz and Ostend, and the death of Theodore Hook, in 1841, Hood was offered the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, which he accepted at a salary of £800 per year, independent of the remuneration for his own articles. This gleam of sunshine, with its promise of settled prosperity, had a radiant effect for the time on poor Hood's health and spirits. He removed to a more pleasant house at St. John's Wood, where he had his own little parties of literary friends, and was better than he had been for many years. We met him at a dinner given to Mr. Dickens, the latter hinting at the great advantage of going to America for the pleasure of coming back again. Hood was cast; he had not the heart to call himself stone-dead, and he found Tom Landseer "more stone-dead." Upon his own death being drawn, Hood explained that a certain tremulousness of his hand was not from palsy or ague, but an inclination in his hand to shake itself with every one present. At this time he was working for the *New Monthly* merrily as a bee, making honey while the sun shone; his lighthearted ness and improvement of health culminating in a second visit to Scotland.

The writer describes his last days as follows:—

The last Christmas he spent in this world was memorable to his children chiefly from the fact that, while the merry season came round smiling and happy as usual, the once sprightly soul was saddened at last; the brilliant wit could not get up the accustomed little pyrotechnics of flashing mirth to illuminate the family recreations. The cheerful spirit that had borne up so long and struggled so bravely was beaten and broken now. Tears came into his eyes to see it as he "scarcely attempted to appear cheerful." His work was done; he had taken to his bed for the last time. He was resigned and serene, as old and loving friends gathered round for a parting pressure of the hand, and smiled at the many tributes of affection were sent to him by strangers: amongst other tender tokens of kindness were some violets from the country, sent by a lady who had heard that he loved the perfume of these little flowers. One night his mind was wandering somewhat, and in a voice ineffably pathetic he repeated some lines of the Baroness Nairn's (not Burns', as the editors of the "Memorials" seem to think), "Land of the Leal," beginning "I'm wearin' awa', Jean." But generally he was remarkably quiet, and his features lay in the beauty of repose.

Spring came with her balm and beauty, and he longed for the soft, warm air and the pleasant sunshine, turning often and eagerly towards the window. He said once, "It's a beautiful world, and since I have been living here I have thought of it more and more. It is not so sad, even humanly speaking, as people would make it out. I have had some very happy days while I lived in it, and I could have wished to stay a little longer. But it is all for the best, and we shall all meet in another world." As the last hour came, he fondly and tenderly blessed his children, and clasping the hand of his wife, said, "Remember, Jane, that I forgive all—*all*, as I hope to be forgiven." They heard him whisper faintly, "O Lord! say, Arise, take up thy cross, and follow me." His last words were, "Dying! dying!" as if glad to realize the rest that was implied in them.

On Saturday, at noon, May 3, 1845, the headache and the heartache were over; the throbbing brow was quiet for the long rest under the sod of Kensall Green Cemetery. Thomas Hood, the man of many sufferings and most patient spirit, had passed on his way through the valley of the dark shadow, lighted by the sunshine of a heart at peace. His faithful wife, who clung to him in life, was not long divided from him in death. In the language of an old poet, there were but eighteen months of wooing, and the grave became their second marriage-bed:—

"Death could not sever man and wife,
Because they both lived but one life.
Peace! good reader, do not weep!
Peace! the lovers are asleep.
They sweet spirits, folded fast
In the last knot that Love could tie."

A NEW CHAPTER OF "THE STORY OF THE GUNS."—The Lords of the Admiralty are turning inventors. The Duke of Somerset has a smooth-bore 100-pounder named after him, and Admiral Frederick has invented a two 10-pounder, with shunt rifling and about 7-inch bore, which will not fire round shot, and which weighs 6½ tons. This gun has not been tried, but as it is invented by one of "my lords," its good qualities are taken on trust, and fifty of them, costing £500 a piece, have been ordered, the Admiralty supplying the faith, and Woolwich the works. This faith is able to remove mountains. At the present time there is at Woolwich a pile of one hundred and fifty Armstrong guns undergoing the operation to which the Irishman's knife was subjected—that of having a new blade and a fresh handle. These guns are having all their tubes taken out, and are being converted from breech-to-muzzle-loaders. In other words, Sir William Armstrong has abandoned the breech-loading system, and is altering his rifling. This will be a costly job, the nation will never know how costly. The 12 pounders are also being shortened, and the 110-pounders are also having solid breech-pieces prepared for them in place of the present vent piece. The guns thus "restored" will bear the original date upon the trunnion, and when they come to be fired will be credited with all the rounds which they stood before they had a new inside and a fresh outside. The Lords of the Admiralty must know better than the uninitiated the value of these testimonials to character. Yet, in spite of their better knowledge, in spite of all these repeated failures, their faith, as we have said, is so great that they have ordered fifty of Admiral Frederick's guns before they have tried one.—*Manchester Courier.*

"WHO CAN MINISTER TO A MIND DISEASED?"—The following "one-pence" effusion, says the *Buchan Observer*, was picked up in the neighborhood of a village in the Buchan district the other day, and we are sure our readers will commend it as the woful condition of the unhappy swain, who is in a quandary whether he "will go mad," "oil," or "delve my plae and go hom:"—

"P———Aprile 8 1864.

"Mi Deerreste Jeene,

"I, tak shis chance of leein u no that I hard that u ar maried I hope it is not tru for u no that I lov u most feelist and that if it is tru it will brake mi hart into a hunder and fifiey peece: I wardlie no what I am doin I think that the arth is goin out anoth mi fit and I do not no what to do out mi Deerreste if it is tru I mine I will go mad or I mine I will di or I thine I will have to be very plae and go hom, now when u get this u must ris me a liung ley leetre and let me if it is tru but do not u that it is on and we our u deta I will com and mard u myself at the krim.

"I Ramen
urs for ever and ever,
"G——J——."

THE SCULPTOR AND THE PREMIER.—Among the last of Behnes' works were the busts of the late Lord Elgin and Lord Palmerston. The former is in the possession of Lady Elgin, but the other was never completed. It was kept so long in hand, that Lord Palmerston declined continuing the sittings. This was at the time that the sculptor was busied with his two Havelock statues; the one for Trafalgar Square, the other for Sunderland. It was on the occasion of perhaps the last sitting that Behnes opened the conversation with, "Any news, my Lord, from France? How do we stand with Louis Napoleon?" Lord Palmerston raised his eyebrows for an instant, looked surprised, but quietly answered, "Really, Mr. Behnes, I don't know; I have not seen the newspapers."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

OIL PAINTINGS AND FRESCOS, OR PAINTINGS ON WALLS.—The prophecy that the present generation would be the last privileged to see even traces of the once glorious picture of "The Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci, is unfortunately borne out by the state of that work. A more complete wreck cannot well be conceived—so complete that it is now almost impossible to distinguish even the outline of the principal figures. This picture may be cited as one of the most remarkable instances of the perishable nature of oil colors. It was finished about 1498.—*London Athenæum.*

HOSPITALITY.—The late Dr. Thynne, so well known for his love of good eating, one day paid a visit to the eccentric Lord R——. He was shown into the dining-room, where he found his Lordship alone and engaged in eating a choice little dinner. After looking for some time, the Doctor, who was getting hungry at the sight, said, "My Lord, I think it would be a great stretch of hospitality were your Lordship to say, 'Doctor, pray do as I am doing.'" "Well, Doctor," said Lord R——, "pray do as I am doing—go home and eat your own dinner."

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FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
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THE MOST CERTAIN, SECRET EVER USED.
Use a quinine pill for
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Certain, no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten bills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in less than two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors in Philadelphia, and
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Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been imposed with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, mailed packages, $2. Female, $3.
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SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
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Is offered the public as a positive cure.
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever presented; it reaches and eradicates the taint or virus of the venereal poison so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take heed of the purifying grounds and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.
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In many affections with which members of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES must be highly adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down pains, in Weak Stomach, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
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Is, in cases of Scrofula, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 50 cents.
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Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
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Through Express at..... 3.00 P. M.
Pacific Express, No. 1, at..... 7.00 P. M.
Pittsburg Train, No. 2, at..... 10.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at..... 4.00 P. M.
Lancaster Train at..... 4.00 P. M.
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The Mail Express Train runs daily, all the other trains daily, except Sunday.
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The Mail Train, 12½ miles, and Through Express connect at Parkesburg with through trains on the Central road from the South, North, and the Lakes. West to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and south and west to Cincinnati, all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wyandot, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.
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The Through Express, leaving at 10.30 P. M., connects at Blairsville intersection with a train on this road for Indiana, Indiana, &c.
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